

Civil War

November 19, 2018

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W. T. Sherman

MAJ GEN WILLIAM T. SHERMAN

MAJOR GENERAL
WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,

AND HIS

CAMPAIGNS.

By REV. F. SENOUR,

AUTHOR OF "MORGAN AND HIS CAPTORS," "THE CHRISTIAN
SOLDIER," ETC.

"I cannot say a word too highly in praise of General Sherman's services, from the beginning of the rebellion to the present day. Suffice it to say, the world's history gives no record of his superiors, and but few equals.

"U. S. GRANT, *Lieut. Gen'l.*"

CHICAGO:
HENRY M. SHERWOOD, PUBLISHER.

1866.

You must have experienced our life for four long years and have shared in the hardships, privations and dangers that we went through, you must have been on the march, in camp and most of all on the firing line before you can appreciate and comprehend the love and comradeship that exists between us.

Before going any further I will give a brief history of myself as I am not to the manner born, I was born and raised in Germany left there where I was a little over 17 years old while I could get a passport, if I had stayed there a year longer they would have got me in the army and I did not feel disposed to be food for bullets.

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Clara

We Published this week a list of the old confederate veterans, who registered their names and marched in the parade on the 17th. Mr. S. J. Williams who furnished the list, says he thinks about 25 failed to register. In all 205 are on the register, and with the 25, make 230 of them who were in line. Their ages range from 54 to 84, with an average of about sixty years. It will be seen that five states are represented in the list to-wit: Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, North Carolina and Florida. Numbers came from Bryan, Screven, Tattnall, Emanuel and Effingham. They all had a pleasant time, and the News trust they will all meet again in Statesboro.

Name	Age	Reg.	Serv.	Name	Age	Reg.	Serv.
G. A. Hart	56	22	Inf.	H. G. Wright	71		
B. W. Darsey	65	5	GA Cav.	C. K. Leitner	54		Stovalls Stf.
C. R. Davis	57	47	GA Inf.	J. H. Smith	63	1	GA Inf.
C. Gay	60	5	GA Cav.	D. Hagin	56	54	GA Inf.
J. H. Mills	60	25	GA Inf.	S. J. Lee	55	56	GA Inf.
Dr. C. L. Sample	72	5	GA Cav.	G. W. Proctor	66	57	GA Inf.
L. L. Elkins	65	54	GA Inf.	H. L. Hamilton	67	22	GA Art.
L. A. Wise	59	1	SC Art.	A. J. Brown	56	7	GA Cav.
M. J. Green	57	61	GA Inf.	John Gay	62	5	GA Cav.
S. Oglesby	57	54	GA Inf.	Remer Franklin	62	61	GA Inf.
I. L. Smith	58	5	GA Cav.	H. C. Evans	53		Capers Batt.
Jack Mikell	56		GA Art.	W. P. Roundtree	62	5	GA Cav.
F. G. Hodges	77	5	GA Cav.	John D. Ford	82	5	GA Cav.
W. O. Darsey	60		Chaplin	J. H. Smith	60	12	GA Cav.
T. L. Wimberly	57	32	GA Inf.	Wiley Davis	57	5	GA Cav.
J. Grooms	60	54	GA Inf.	T. A. Waters	60	47	GA Cav.
H. G. Thain	64	1	NC Art.	C. H. Shockley	56	8	GA Cav.
W. S. Lee	55		State Tr.	John J. Mincep	70	1	GA Cav.
Dennis Kellar	56	5	GA Cav.	D. C. Proctor	71	47	GA Inf.
Jas. R. Hall	61	5	GA Cav.	S. S. Davis	59	47	GA Inf.
D. J. Brunson	62	5	GA Cav.	G. W. Waters	54		GA Militia
John Martin	62	5	GA Cav.	A. Britt	84	50	NC
P. G. Boykin	63	25	GA Inf.	W. P. Bobbett	72	6	AL
W. J. Wilson	61	5	GA Cav.	W. H. Daniel	76	63	GA
J. L. Tannerson	67	2	GA Inf.	Allen Lee	56	7	GA
S. J. Williams	61	5	GA Cav.	David Strange	70	48	GA
S. H. Kennedy	69	61	GA Inf.	H. H. Bailey	57	57	GA
J. L. Rimes	56		State Tr.	William Davis	58	47	GA
M. B. Roberts	63	1	GA Reg.	A. L. Cowart	70	5	GA Cav.
W. M. Henderson	59	5	GA Cav.	J. L. Cowart	57	57	GA Inf.
J. C. Hollingsworth	62	25	GA Inf.	J. I. Kingery	67	49	GA Inf.
J. J. Brewer	63	5	GA Cav.	T. J. Morris	61	3	SC Cav.

AN OLD COPY OF TIMES HAS INTERESTING ARTICLE

**COPY DATED JUNE 3, 1897, HAS
WRITE-UP OF BULLOCH'S PART
IN THE CIVIL WAR.**

There was recently handed to the Times by our friend, J. H. Donaldson, a copy of its issue of June 3, 1897, which contained a number of interesting articles now regarded as ancient history. Among these was a write-up from the pen of Hon. J. A. Brannen, under the heading: "Muster Roll of The Tombs' Guards, the First Company from Bulloch County." In view of the recent commemoration of that great struggle, as observed by the celebration of "Memorial Day," the article is regarded as of especial interest, and is hereby reproduced:

"On the 19th of January, 1861, the Georgia Convention at Milledgeville adopted the ordinance of secession by a vote of 208 to 89, and a signal gun was fired, and the stars and stripes were lowered from the state capital and the white colonial flag of Georgia fluttered to the winds.

The dream of a great Southern empire was about to materialize and the nation was shaking from center to circumference, and all saw that a baptism of fire and blood was necessary to set up the new republic, and from the Potomac to the Rio Grande the loyal sons of Dixie rushed to the defense of the newborn Confederacy. The shot that rang around the world was fired on April 17, and the brave volunteers from every part of the South responded to the call for troops.

"In Bulloch county by the first of June, a company was organized, consisting of ninety men, and below is the list as recorded in the clerk's office, by Samuel Harville, clerk.

"The company named themselves the Toombs' Guards, and became a part of the Ninth Georgia regiment, and were attached to Longstreet's corps. The company was first sent to Atlanta, and from there to the theater of war in Virginia. They participated in some of the hardest fought battles of the war, at Williamsburg, Second Manassas, Fredricksburg, Gettysburg, Knoxville, Fort Harrison, The Wilderness, Sharpsburg and numerous skirmishes.

In addition to the Toombs Guards

from Bulloch, there were the following companies: Bulloch Troop, Cone's Company, Tillman's Company, Williams' Company, and one company of militia. In all about 600 men out of a white male population of about 750 entered the service. All the companies did brave and heroic service, and many laid down their lives on the blood-stained fields of battle, and out of the 600 probably not over 110 now live.

"The record of the Toombs Guards being the only one now accessible, is given. Out of the 90 that went in, only 19 are alive today. About 20 were killed in battle, and about that number died from disease, and the remainder, except the 19 now living, have joined the silent majority since the war.

"When Lee surrendered his sword to Grant at Appomattox, only 13 of the Toombs Guards answered 'here.' They were as follows: Thos. Knight, captain; Wm. A. Hagin, first lieutenant; Sol Akins, second lieutenant; Ira Dickerson, orderly sergeant; C. S. Martin, General Woods, Wm. Gould, John I. Martin, W. A. Proctor, John Bell, David Bell, Remer Scarboro, and James Brown.

"The following is a list of the company who went in: Carlton Belt, captain; Mathew Talbot, first lieutenant; Thos. Knight, second lieutenant; J. B. Connelly, third lieutenant; Allen J. Gibson, first sergeant; Patrick H. Hendrix, second sergeant; Zacharia H. Bennett, third sergeant; Wm. A. Hagin, fourth sergeant; W. A. Davis, first corporal; James Hendricks, second corporal; Martin V. Fletcher, third corporal; Henry A. Phillips, fourth corporal. Privates: James Akins, Solomon Akins, Lewis Akins, Chesley Alderman, Andrew J. Allen, Elijah A. Allen, Ebenezer Barnes, Green B. Barnes, Geo. W. Bass, David Bell, John Bell, Hiram Bland, Elisha W. Bowen, Wm. D. Brown, Joel Burch, John Burneds, Thomas Calahan, Allen L. Crosby, Patrick Castillo, John Deal, Thos. J. Denmark, Ira Dickerson, Jno. W. Dutton, Mike Eason, Jeremiah Farrow, Robert V. Fulcher, Wm. Gould, Jno. T. Gill, James Hagin, David Hendricks, James W. Hendricks, James Hughes, Robt. B. Hughes, John Ivans, Rowan Johnson, Wm. L. Jones, Perry Lanier, Curtis S. Martin, Wm. J. McElveen, Augustus M. Mincey, Mike Murphy, Cayler Nevils, Isaiah Parrish, Jas. C. Proctor, Jno. A. Proctor, Wm. A. Proctor, Daniel Rigdon, Wm. Rigdon, Wyley Rigdon, Stephen Riggs, Remer Scarboro, Shadrack Scarboro, Robt.

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"There were very few slaveholders in Bulloch, yet in proportion to population hardly any other county furnished more troops to the Lost Cause, and in the Secession Convention her delegates, Mr. S. L. Moore and Mr. Samuel Harville, voted in favor of the ordinance.

"The dream of the great empire of the South was never realized, but her soldiers won imperishable renown for their valor and courage, and excited the admiration of the world.

"J. A. BRANNEN."

State of Ohio, city of Toledo, Lucas County,

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896.

(Seal)

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

An Order to Abandon Public Road.

GEORGIA—Bulloch County.

Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned that at the meeting of the board of commissioners of roads and revenues for Bulloch county, held on Tuesday, April 20, 1915, the following order was adopted:

Ordered that the public road known as the Burkhalter road be discontinued from the Oliff mill to the Kennedy bridge, including said Kennedy bridge in said county.

Ordered, further, that citation be published therein as the law requires.

Said matter will come up for hearing and will be made the final order of this board at the next regular meeting on the third Tuesday in May, 1915.

This 21st day of April, 1915.

W. H. CONE, Clerk.

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This 21st day of April, 1915.

W. H. CONE, Clerk.

Nov. 25, 1915

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY C

given by H.I.Waters

Bulloch's Sons Who Served the Confederacy

Muster Roll of Co."C.", 47th Regiment of Georgia Volunteers,
Army of Tennessee

The following roster of Co. "C," 47th Regiment Georgia Volunteer Infantry, Army of Tennessee, C.S.A., which has been handed us by Mr. H.I.Waters, will prove of interest to the many relatives and friends of the members who still reside in this county. The information given pertains to the date of enlistment, position held, and the date service ended.

Williams, W.W. - Captain, March 4, 1862, killed June 10th, 1862, at James Island, S.C.

Summerlin, W.A. - 1st lieutenant, March 4, 1862; resigned July 10, 1862.

Canuett, A.S. - 2nd lieutenant, March 4, 1862; promoted captain June 10, 1862; under arrest Sept.-, 1862; cashiered Dec. 11, 1862, for cowardice.

Proctor, D.C. Jr. 2nd lieutenant, Mar. 4, 1862, resigned Nov. 6, 1862.

Burnsides, J.C. - 1st sergeant, March 4, 1862; appointed commissary Sept.- 1862

Williams, J.D.- 2nd sergeant, Mar. 4, 1862; died in hospital, 1864.

Lanier, A.R. - 3rd sergeant, Mar. 4, 1862; hired substitute and left service.

Jones, M. - 4th sergeant, Mar. 4, 1862; hired substitute and left service.

Wise, William - 1st corporal, Mar. 4, 1862; transferred Nov. 23,, 1862 to Co. "K."

Mitchell, M. - 2nd corporal, Mar. 4, 1862; discharged Oct 7, 1862; under age.

Waters, T.A. - 3rd corporal, Mar. 4, 1862; promoted 1st corporal Nov. 1862, wounded in foot at Missionary Ridge; home on furlough at surrender.

Rowe, J.V. - 4th corporal, Mar.4, 1862; served to surrender.

DESIRES HELP FOR COUNTY HISTORY

COUNTY HISTORIAN SEEKS INFORMATION OF FAMILIES OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.

Following is a list of the members of Co. E, Fifth Georgia Cavalry, Bulloch Troops, from enlistment October 10, 1861, until the end of the war:

Aspinwall, Allen; Alderman, Ancil; Brown, Augustus; Brown, J. E.; Brown, J. T.; Brown, G. H.; Bier (a Jew); Beasley, Allen; Beasley, George R.; Bird, Augustus; Bird, Louis; Bird, Andrew; Bird, Melton; Brady, Joshua; Boyd, Arthur; Bird, Elbert; Brinson, John; Brinson, Jason; Brinson, Peyton; Brinson, Simeon; Campbell, Lucius; Coleman, J. E.; Cowart, James; Cowart, Louis; Cowart, John; Cowart, A. L.; Cowart, Z.; Cowart, H. P.; Cowart, J. W.; Chitty, Jack; Drew, Tom; Daughtry, Bryan; Dekle, G. W.; Durden, F. J.; Davis, William; Davis, Wiley; DeLoach, Wash; DeLoach, W. H.; DeLoach, R. W.; DeLoach, Z. T.; Edenfield, Ephriam; Edenfield, Richard; Evans, J. R., Jr.; Evans, J. R., Sr.; Evans, James; Evans, Charles; Evans, Thos.; Ford, J. D.; Flood, P. M.; Ferry, D. E.; Franklin, Alderman; Gay, Mathew; Gay, John; Gay, Calvin; Gay, Charlton; Groover, John; Groover, James; Gurst (a Jew); Hall, Wm. Nathaniel (3rd Capt.); Hall, James; Hodges, E. W.; Hodges, W. A.; Henderson, Wm. Michael (color bearer); Best, George (2nd Capt.) and killed at Waynesboro; Holland, Tom; Johnson, Berrien; Johnson, Frank; Kirkland, Rich; Kirby, Robert; Kirby, William; Kirby, John; Keeler, Davis; Kennedy, J. P.; Kennedy, Elijah; Kimbrell, Felin; Lanier, Joshua; Lanier, Augustus; Louis, Arn; Lewis, Mal; Lettsey, Jacob; Lee, Ebb; Miller, Fred; Miller, Math; Miller, Gus; Miller, Clem; Miller, Marlon (killed at Chattahoochee river); Miller (a Jew); Martin, John; Mercer, D. E. (killed at Newnan); Mercer, John; Mikell, J.

W.; Mikell, Wash; Mikell, Alex; Mikell, Seaborn; Mallard, Sol; Mallard, Gus; Merritt, Geo.; Merritt, William; Merritt, James; Moore, Wayne; Moore, G. W.; Moore, W. J.; McCroan, Augustus; McElveen, William; Newsom, Ichabod; Newsom, James; Hendry, Dr. Alexander I. (1st Capt.); Best, David; Neal, John; Neal, Leon; O'Connell, D. E.; Odom, M. N.; Olliff, Frank; Overstreet, James; Parrish, Mike, (killed at Saltville, Va.); Parrish, Mitchell; Parrish, Ben; Roundtree, W. P.; Rowe, J. U.; Rimes, James; Rimes, Jordan; Rimes, Isham; Redding, W. J.; Sample, C. L.; Scanlin, ?; Smith, ?; Stewart, A. W.; Stevens, Henry; Trapnell, Algerne; Trapnell, James; Walker Wm.; William, W. R.; Williams, Cooper; Williams, R. N. J.; Williams, S. J.; Worley, Colen; Weil, E. A.; Weil, Henry; Waters, Millinton; Waters, Mint; Waters, Barber; Wilson, W. J.; Wilson, M. B.; Warren, Rowan; Williamson, Elisha; Williamson, Jack; Williamson, John A.; Webb, Elias; Webb, Joe; Zetterower, Joseph.

The county historian wants the names in full of the soldiers in Bulloch Troops (Co. E, 5th Ga. Cavalry), and dates of their births and deaths; who they married; when; children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren; also the names of the soldiers' parents and grandparents, and names of their brothers and sisters, and who each married.

The same information is wanted of the other companies that went from Bulloch. The list will be published later. Watch for it and respond promptly.

MRS. JULIAN C. LANE,
Historian, Bulloch County.

Soldiers of Bulloch County From September 9th, 1861 to April 9th, 1865.

Statesboro, Ga. Sept 17, 1931

Mr Dan N Riggs,

Clerk Superior Court Bulloch County, Georgia.

Dear Sir;

Please record the following which I have taken from a book entitled "A Soldiers Story of his Regiment Sixty-first Georgia, And Incidentally of the Lawton-Gordon-Evans Brigade Army Northern Virginia by Private G.W.Nichols, Jesup Georgia.

This book published about 1898 and copyrighted in the year 1898 in the office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington D.C. by G.W.Nichols, who was a native of Bulloch County, Georgia and in 1891 was living in said County near Upper Lotts Creek Church where I lived in his home a part of that year, George W.Nichols was a modest, intelligent, well educated gentleman, and what he wrote in this book is reliable, he was a member of this Company D. Dekalb Guards from Bulloch County and was slightly wounded twice himself.

Mr. Clerk, I think this valuable information should be preserved in the public records in your office in Bulloch County for the benefit of all the people and especially the descendants of these heroes.

Yours Truly

Robert Lee Moore

Attorney at Law, Statesboro, Ga.

Dekalb Guards from Bulloch County From September 9th, 1861, to April 9th, 1865.

Captain Henry Tillman; resigned after the seven days' battle before Richmond; died since war.

First Lieutenant S.H.Kennedy; promoted to captain after seven days' battle; wounded at Manassas; promoted to lieutenant-colonel in January, 1865; severely wounded at Deep Run on February 6, 1865; an excellent officer and brave soldier; yet living.

Second Lieutenant J.H.Wilkinson; resigned in 1862; yet living.

Third Lieutenant J.Hoyt DeLoach; discharged in 1862; yet living.

First Sergeant J.E.C.Tillman; transferred to Company K; elected third lieutenant; yet living.

Second Sergeant W.H.Williams; promoted to adjutant; wounded at Deep Run February 6, 1865; unknown.

Third Sergeant James Mincy; elected to lieutenantcy; wounded at Manassas, Gettysburg and Monocacy; yet living.

Fourth Sergeant J.L.B.Nevil, killed at Manassas.

First Corporal E.J.Martin; wounded on Three Tops mountain; a most excellent soldier; assassinated since the war.

Second Corporal William Lee; killed at Spotsylvania, C.H.

Third Corporal W.A.Woods; wounded at Fredrick City, Md. yet living.

Fourth Corporal William Holloway; faithful soldier; captured on the last retreat before the surrender; yet living.

Alderman, J.W.; promoted to sergeant; missing at the battle of Cedar Creek, in 1864; died since the war.

Anderson, John; killed at Gettysburg.

Beasley J.R.; wounded at Gaines' mill; came home on a furlough and never returned; yet living.

Boyet Thomas; was in nearly all the battles and never wounded; surrendered at Appomattox; faithful soldier; yet living.

Brannen John; promoted to lieutenant; killed at Manassas.

Bland W.H.; captured at hospital in Frederick City, Md. in 1862 but was exchanged; was captured again at Morton's Ford in 1864; paroled March 7th, 1865; yet living.

Barrow Isaac; killed at Fredricksburg in 1862.

Bowen B.F.; died in hospital at Staunton, Va. in 1862.

Bird Adam; detailed to a government bakery; yet living.

Butts Frank; killed at Manassas in 1862.

Banks; died at Brunswick or Bethesda in 1862.

Cruce J. A.J.; killed at North Anna; promoted to sergeant in 1861;

Connell Timothy; missing in 1863; unknown.

Collins W.H. faithful soldier; dies since war.

Collins Ziba J; transferred to Company K; killed at Monocacy, Md. July 9, 1864.

Collins G.A. supposed to be killed at the battle of Manassas; missing.

Collins M.V.; enlisted at the age of sixteen (company's pet); was in most of the battles; was sick and got a furlough just before the war closed; yet living.

Chenutt Drew; detailed for a drummer and was transferred; unknown.

Collins J.J.; wounded at Gaines' mill; died since the war.

Collins A.J.; transferred to Company K; wounded at Gaines' Mill and Winchester; yet living.

Collins Berrien; killed at second battle of Manassas.

Collins R.J.; captured on the retreat from Petersburg; yet living.

Collins Neal; died in hospital at Jekyl Island or Bethesda.

Cartee William; discharged from hospital and returned home; died since the war.

Cartee Ruben; died in hospital in Richmond in July, 1862.

Cartee John; died in hospital in Richmond in July, 1862.

Cartee Malichi died in hospital in Richmond in July, 1862;

Davis Henry; put in substitute and retired; died since the war.

Davis Lemuel; yet living.

Dixon Jasper; killed in government machine shop in 1861.

Driegers Henry; killed in Brunswick by an assassin named Peterson in 1861.

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To view the material, please visit the Statesboro-Bulloch County Library.

Federal Troops Burn Millen, Dec. 2, 1864



(Harper's Weekly, January 7, 1865)

SHERMAN AT MILLEN—On the night of Dec. 2nd, 1864, Hq. Military Division of the Mississippi, Maj. General W. T. Sherman, USA, camped on the west bank of Buckhead Creek near the bridge. During the late afternoon of the 2nd., the 17th Corps (Blairs) had crossed the creek and burned the railway station, the hotel and several warehouses erected by the Confederate Army. That night the Corps camped in and south of Millen with the exception of one brigade and the trains which remained west of Buckhead Creek until morning. On the 3rd., the 17th Corps moved forward via Paramore Hill to Scarborough (old No. 1, CRR), destroying the railroad enroute.

— Bullah Tine April 26, 1937 — Re Sherman here

STATESBORO REGIONAL LIBRARY
GENEALOGY DEPARTMENT
124 SOUTH MAIN STREET
STATESBORO, GEORGIA 30458

Civil War
Bulloch County

United Daughters Of The Confederacy



The following records were in the possession of Mrs. Emma Smith Moore (Mrs. Ralph E. Moore,) Secretary/Treasurer of the Bulloch County Chapter of the U.D.C. #1498. The Chapter went inactive in 1943. These records are now in the possession of her nephew, Mr. Smith Callaway Banks.

Headstone Applications:

- Beasley, B.T. Pvt. Company C, 1st Georgia Reserves
Application by D.C. Beasley of Statesboro, GA on March 18, 1932
- Blackburn, Joseph Pvt. Company D, 2nd Georgia Infantry
Brannen Cemetery, Statesboro, GA
Application by A.V. Blackburn of Statesboro, GA on September 4, 1931
- Boykin, Paul C. Pvt. Company G, 25th Georgia Infantry
Application by Mr. R.B. Sutton of Clito, GA on February 10, 1932
- Canady, Moses 2nd Sergeant, 32nd Georgia Regiment
Warren Cemetery, Stillmore, GA
Application by Miss Minnie Canady of Stillmore, GA on Feb. 29, 1932
- Cason, William Pvt. Company E, 12th Georgia Reserves
Baxley, Georgia
- Collins, Jackson Company D, 61 Georgia Infantry
Metter, Georgia
- Cone, John Pvt. Company K, 47th Georgia Infantry
Lanes Church, Arcola, GA
Application by B.F. McElveen of Arcola, GA on February 4, 1933
- Davis, William Jackson Pvt. Company C, 38th Georgia Regiment, Died March 22, 1890
Davis Family Cemetery, Swainsboro, GA
Application by Mrs. A.M. Edenfield of Swainsboro, GA on May 12, 1931
- Dominy, Benjamin Pvt. Company H, 14th Georgia Infantry. Died 1924
Brannen Cemetery, Statesboro, Georgia
Application by Mrs. B.W. Nessmith of Rockyford, GA on

Newspaper account of Battle of Civil War fought in Statesboro

By 12-1-55

By JESSE E. FLETCHER

Material compiled from newspaper articles by Jim Miller.

It is not known to the average citizen of Bulloch county or of this section of Georgia, that one of the last battles of the war between the states was fought in the outskirts of Statesboro.

The main wings of Sherman's army, which consisted of about 30,000 battle-hard veterans, had divided and were using the river roads on both sides of the Ogeechee River. But the southern wing of the great federal army, in its march from Atlanta to the sea, swung down the Moore road, right about, if not where U. S. 80 now runs, through Statesboro, and joined the main army in crossing the Ogeechee River at what was known as Banks Ferry, near where Cone's steel bridge is

now located, and a ferry where Jenk's bridge now stands. There being no bridges in that day (There were bridges in that day of course but none on that part of the Ogeechee).

Word reached Statesboro that the great army was coming. You have no doubt read in history of people abandoning their homes when they heard of Sherman's army coming. Well it was not that way in Statesboro, no sir. For there were some very patriotic citizens in the South living in and around Statesboro at that time. On the morning that the people got the news of the approach of the army, which from all accounts was on or about the 1st day of December, 1864, my great grandfather, Charnic Fletcher, whom we will have to call "General" Fletcher for the time being because that is what he was, because, when he

heard of the army's approach, which I have stated above, why he got out and organized himself and army of his own. It consisted of all the old men that were too old to go to the regular army. But he had only about 30 men where General Sherman had about 60,000. But that did not at that time make any difference to them, because they were going to protect their homes. So they armed themselves with some old muzzle-loading muskets and set out to fortify themselves to make a brave stand against the Yankees.

They made their stand about where Waters' Store and Ne-smith's service station now stand. They had made up their minds that they were going to stop the army. They thought that there would only be a

handful coming through Statesboro, and the rest would be with the main army, but what they didn't know was that the army had split in half and that they were getting one-half of it.

So what were these 30 men going to do with 30,000? They did the only sensible thing to do and that was to run. Wouldn't you have too?

After seeing how many there were and the courthouse in flames, "General" Fletcher decided that he had better take his brigade and head for Mill Creek swamp in order to evade the army.

And another amusing feature of the capture of Statesboro by Sherman's army was when a Yankee officer, riding in advance of the army, rode up to the front gate of grandmother's boarding house, which was situated directly in front of the old wooden courthouse and hailed. Sallie was not looking her best on that occasion, as it is told, having been suffering from a bad headache. She came to the door to meet the Yankee officer. The Yankee soldier inquired, "Old sister how far is it from here to Statesboro."

When informed that he was then in the business center of the city which was composed of an old wooden courthouse, two boarding houses and three whiskey saloons, he turned around in disgust and said, "this is a hell of a town." He then turned around to grandmother and inquired, "Old lady have you ever seen any Yankee soldiers?" This old Southern woman who had lost one of her sons on the battle fields of Virginia, replied in the negative. He said, "Then look up the road and see if you can't see a few." To her it looked like the whole world was blue with Yankee blue-coats.

They set fire to the courthouse, burning it to the ground, drank all the whiskey there was in the three saloons, caught all the chickens on the yard, and then started on their march to Savannah, which they reached the 10th day of December.

This Is

The Story of Bulloch County

By **BROOKS and LEODEL COLEMAN**

EDITOR'S NOTE—This week we publish another installment of "The Story of Bulloch County" which we began on August 29, 1957. Due to pressures for space we have been unable to include the history for the past several weeks.

Chapter VII - Installment 7

The muster roll of Company D of the DeKalb Guards was included in a book entitled "From a Soldier's Story of His Regiment, the 61st Georgia," written by Private G. W. Nichols of Jesup, Georgia. In addition to the names of the company, the writer of the book makes a brief statement about many of the soldiers. The DeKalb Guards from Bulloch County served from September 9, 1861 to April 9, 1865. The roll, with the comments by Private Nichols, is as follows:

Captain Henry Tillman, resigned after the Seven Day's Battle Richmond.

First Lieutenant S. H. Kennedy, promoted to captain after Seven Day's Battle, wounded at Manassas; promoted to lieutenant colonel in January, 1865; severely wounded at Deep Run on February 6, 1865. He was an excellent officer and brave soldier.

Second Lieutenant J. H. Wilkinson, resigned in 1862.

Third Lieutenant J. Hoyt DeLoach, discharged in 1862.

First Sergeant J.E.C. Tillman, transferred to Company K., elected third lieutenant.

Second Sergeant James Mincey, elected to lieutenantancy, wounded at Manassas, Gettysburg and Monocacy.

Fourth Sergeant J. L. B. Nevils, killed at Manassas.

First Corporal E. J. Martin, wounded on Three Tops Mountain. A most excellent soldier.

Second Corporal William Lee, killed at Spotsylvania, courthouse.

Third Corporal W. A. Woods, wounded at Frederick City, Maryland.

Fourth Corporal William Holloway, faithful soldier, captured on the last retreat before the surrender.

J. W. Alderman, promoted to sergeant; missing at the Battle of Cedar Creek in 1864. John Anderson, killed at Gettysburg. J. R. Beasley, wounded at Gaines Mill; came home on furlough and never returned. Thomas Boyet, was in nearly all the battles and was never wounded; surrendered at Appomattox, a faithful soldier. John Brannen, promoted to lieutenant; killed at Manassas.

W. H. Bland, captured at hospital in Frederick City,

Maryland, in 1862, but was exchanged; was captured again at Morton's Ford in 1864; paroled March 7, 1865. Isaac Barrow, killed at Fredericksburg in 1862. B. F. Bird, died in a hospital at Staunton, Virginia in 1862. Adam Bird, detailed to a government bakery. Frank Butts, killed at Manassas in 1862. Banks died at Brunswick or Bethesda in 1862 (Note: The writer of the book must not have known the first name of this soldier Banks, since it is not given in a book).

J. A. J. Bruce, promoted to sergeant in 1861; killed at North Anna. Timothy Connell, missing in 1863. W. H. Collins, faithful soldier. Ziba J. Collins, transferred to Company K and killed at Monocacy, Maryland, July 9, 1864. G. A. Collins missing and supposed to have been killed at the Battle of Manassas. M. V. Collins, enlisted at the age of 16, and was the company's pet. He was in most of the battles. He was sick and got a furlough just before the war closed. Drew Chenutt, detailed for a drummer and was transferred. J. J. Collins, wounded at Gaines Mill.

TO BE CONTINUED

The Bulloch Herald — Page 8

Statesboro, Georgia, Thursday, June 5, 1958

Statesboro Regional Library
124 South Main Street
Statesboro, GA 30458

Was There Fight At Statesboro?

STATESBORO, Ga.—What is the "Battle of Statesboro?"

Was there one? Where? How?

Ask Mae Olliff, reference librarian at Georgia Southern College, who is proudly displaying her autographed copy of James Watkins' text, "Back and Beyond," a recently published novel set in the 1860's setting of the Civil War.

While Watkins was doing research for his book, he contacted Georgia Southern College and Mrs. Olliff concerning definitive work covering defenses in the Statesboro area at the time of Sherman's March to the Sea.

After some diligent research and checking on her part, Mrs. Olliff replied to Watkins on Aug. 12, 1966, explaining that the college library did not have any information relative to the defense in the Statesboro area at the time of Sherman's march.

SHE WENT on to say in her letter that she had contacted the Bulloch County Regional Library, but to no avail. "We did find out from the editor of our local paper," she told Watkins, "that only about 20 or 30 of Sherman's men came through Statesboro and that the people did not have previous knowledge of their arrival and consequently pre-

pared no defense."

With that, the correspondence between Mrs. Olliff and Watkins ended. Three and a half years lapsed. And then, just recently, Mae received an author's complimentary copy of "Back and Beyond" from Watkins. An inscription was penned on the inside cover: "To Mae, who helped! Since you couldn't locate a Battle of Statesboro for me, I created one for you." Signed, James Watkins.

OBVIOUSLY Mrs. Olliff's efforts in the summer of 1966 had not been overlooked by the busy author.

Sure enough in his novel there is a real "live" Battle of Statesboro described thusly: "Some of Sherman's general officers expressed displeasure at surrendering to a mere colonel. There were enough of them that Colonel Burke was invited to assist with the ceremonies. Statesboro was the closest easily accessible populated area, and the Federals were marched there in droves to await parole. News went out slowly, and most of it emanated from that point. Unscathed though it was, Colonel Barnett's victory became the Battle of Statesboro."

From the pen of J. Herbert Watkins Jr., a Miami, Fla. attorney, "the Battle of Statesboro," creatively designed, sits snugly between the red and grey colors of his new novel.

What is the real stuff concerning Sherman's wanderings in Statesboro? Leave it to the historians to answer. But for now, Watkins has taken care of things as far as Mae Olliff is concerned.



Special Photo

**MAE OLLIFF WITH NEW CIVIL WAR NOVEL
Book Says There Was a Battle of Statesboro**

City ravaged by Sherman's troops

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following was published in the December 3, 1914 issue of the Bulloch Times. The war to which Mr. Cone makes reference in the present tense was World War I. The River Road or the Old Milledgeville Road is the same road which is today called "The Old River Road" and crosses U.S. 301 North near the Ogeechee River. The Moore Road is the present U.S. Highway 80 to Portal.

By W.H. CONE

I do not feel very old, but I have one characteristic of old age — I easily grow reminiscent; and I am reminded by some of the things that are happening in these latter days which call to mind very vividly the circumstances and scenes of fifty years ago, when we heard what all Europe is now hearing, when we felt what all our neighbors over there are now experiencing, when we saw, as they see now, the ruin and devastation that follows in the wake of contending armies, especially an army which is bent on leaving behind it the ruined homes of a conquered people.

I noticed on an old minutes record book of the Ordinary's office this quaint old minute, dated, Statesboro, Ga., Monday, December 5, 1862.

"This being the day set apart by law for holding the court of Ordinary; but the Yankees was here and have burned the courthouse and

there will be no court held to-day."

Signed
DAVID BEASLEY,
Ordinary

This minute was evidently penned at a safe distance from Statesboro and gives not only a good sufficient reason why there should be no court business transacted on that day, but also a very vivid picture of Statesboro without a single house in it, as it looked after the Yankees left. Peace to the ashes of old Uncle David Beasley, and all honor to a faithful public servant who was responsible for preserving our public records at a time like this.

As to the pathway of the Yankee army through this country, the left wing passed down on the west side of the Ogeechee River, the main line taking the River Road all the way down, known then as the Old Milledgeville Road. All the artillery and the main wagon trains went down this road. There was also quite a train of wagons with squads of troops which reached out as far as the Moore Road above Statesboro and from thence down by Brannen's Mill and down on the east side of Black Creek. This makes the territory covered by the army a strip of some ten miles clear through the county with Statesboro on the extreme western limit. We have no record of any damage done anywhere south or west of Statesboro or west of the upper fork of Black Creek. A very small squad went out as far as the John Olliff Place, opposite

Statesboro and also lower down, another small squad went as far as Upper Black Creek Church. However, there was little damage done by these side raids as they seemed to be in great fear of meeting a similar squad of Wheeler's men.

On all this ten mile strip of territory there was not a house which was not sacked and robbed of everything that was moveable, whether it could be used or not. And there seemed to have been, and really was, more damage done away from the main line of travel than on the principal roads, because the soldiers were under the eyes of the officers. The small and great hosts of camp followers who followed the army went in for all they could get and carry off, and seemed bent on destroying what they could not carry with them. While there were no houses burned, they destroyed all the fencing and palings, so that when they left, the houses stood out in the bare yards and field. This was the picture of desolation that met our eyes when the Yankees had passed.

Now, as to the actual experience of the horrors of a hostile army passing through: The war news in 1864 resembled very much the war news now in one thing at least — it was very uncertain and very unreliable. For weeks we had been hearing about the advance of Sherman and his army, but no one here knew that there was no line of Confederates between us and them, and that this was the only route that the Yankees

could come unnumbered, except by the small squads of Wheeler's men who lingered on the outskirts of the army. There were, for at least one month, occasional small squads of cavalry passing sometimes one way and sometimes another. We got very little information from these squads as to their own destination or where the Yankees were. Occasionally a single horseman would pass, and we could hear rumors of Yankee spies in Confederate uniforms, and frequently did develop that our people were told how and where and when to hide valuables by men, who really belonged to the Union army.

Speaking about the news we could hear positively that the Yankees were at place not more than ten miles distant for three weeks before they came. The negroes would come in and report that they had heard the drums beating a few miles up the road, and I remember old General Peter Cone, who was regarded as a kind of an oracle in the neighborhood, came over to our house and told us with a voice of thunder that the Yankees were up at the Rawls place on Mill creek, and burning and destroying everything in sight. This was at least ten days before they actually came. This kind of news was repeated every day until we finally doubted whether they were coming at all or not. Finally, on the 7th of December, early in morning a squad of horsemen with blue coats on dashed up to the gate and we knew the Yankees were here. The

Ghosts of Yankees past ha

State park was once a Civil War prison

MILLEN, Ga. (UPI) — Tourists from up North who visit Magnolia Springs State Park may spend a summer's day swimming or strolling beneath mature magnolia trees that line a natural spring.

Or they may commune with ghosts

of Yankees past — the spirits of the 10,229 Union soldiers who spent six weeks at Magnolia Springs in October and November 1864 after they were captured by Confederate forces and imprisoned at what was then Camp Lawton.

No one would claim the 948-acre park is actually haunted, but when a

prisoners died of disease and exposure during the six weeks Camp Lawton existed. By contrast, 1,560 men died at Andersonville during October 1864.

Named for Confederate Gen. Alexander R. Lawton, the prison was run by Capt. B.W. Voyles, a tender-hearted Southern officer who believ-

'When Sherman left Atlanta and headed south, they removed the prisoners and scattered them all across south Georgia by railroad.'

DNR historian, Bill Townsend

breeze stirs the ancient magnolia trees at night visitors lounging outside their cabins get a feeling for what the site once was.

Camp Lawton, a 42-acre stockade with no interior buildings, was opened to relieve crowded conditions at the infamous Andersonville prison. It had a short but interesting history even if few people know about it, said Bill Townsend, historian with the Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

"In August 1864, there were about 32,000 prisoners at Andersonville, and the Confederates felt they needed to relieve the crowded conditions," Townsend said. "They sent out two captains who chose the site. It was almost double the size of Andersonville.

"It was built with slave labor, and they finished it quickly," he said. "But by then Sherman had invaded. When Sherman left Atlanta and headed south, they removed the prisoners and scattered them all across south Georgia by railroad."

Camp Lawton was designed to hold about 40,000 prisoners but received only 10,229 Yankee soldiers during the six weeks it operated before it was abandoned on Nov. 25, 1864. A month later, Sherman's troops passed by the empty prison and set it aflame.

Official records show 486

ed his prisoners deserved to be treated with respect.

"He was so lenient that he let the prisoners hold a mock presidential election," said Georgia historian Webb Garrison. "He even gave them ballot boxes for their votes. They naturally voted overwhelmingly for Lincoln."

Prisoners at Camp Lawton were free to roam the facility as long as they did not go within 33 feet of the stockade wall. In contrast to Andersonville, where numerous men were shot because they went too close to the stockade walls, nobody suffered that fate at Camp Lawton, Garrison said.

According to park superintendent Wayne Kemp, the prison straddled the natural spring. The upper part of the spring was used for drinking water, the middle part was used for bathing and washing dishes and the lower part was used to remove excrement, he said.

"Naturally the water flowed down and it progressively got worse the further down you went," he said.

The prisoners who died at Camp Lawton were buried at what later became known as the Millen National Cemetery. But several years after the war ended, local officials decided they needed room for their town's growth and the bodies were transferred to the national cemetery



Magnolia Springs State Park also includes an old church cemetery. Dr. Henry Hines died in 1856 at the age of 28 and the simple memorial reads 'Asleep in Jesus.'

JAMES C. HODGES
 BULLOCH COUNTY SCHOOL TEACHER
 MORTALLY WOUNDED
 AT
 THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM

BY
 SMITH C. BANKS

Yesterday, November 23, 1991, I "unearthed" from my files the poem shown below. It is titled, "The Finding of James Hodges, A Wounded Soldier on the Battlefield in Maryland", and was written by J. W. Alderman. I felt challenged to see what information I had in my files and records about the folks mentioned in the poem or connected with the poem. These people are all my relatives. I am pleased to share my findings.

James C. Hodges, the subject of the poem, was a young school teacher in an Old Field School in the Westside section of Bulloch County. No doubt, he was responsible for the literacy of many of my family members! I write this as a tribute to James C. Hodges, in appreciation of his scholarly efforts. Hodges was my father's Great Grand Uncle, a brother to my Great Great Grandmother, Sarah Hodges Brannen, wife of Alexander Brannen, Jr. Hodges was my mother's first cousin-once removed. He was my Grandmother, Sallie Alderman Smith's, first cousin.

George Washington Nichols, who wrote, A Soldier's Story of His Regiment, refers to James Hodges as, "an excellent school teacher" and "my old professor". I would like to think that because of Hodges teachings, Nichols was inspired to write his fine book. In writing the book, Nichols reported Hodges' death, and because of the book, William Alderman's poem was published. We, the later generations, are the richer because we have all this recorded knowledge.

Here is the poem:

"THE FINDING OF JAMES HODGES
A WOUNDED SOLDIER
ON
THE BATTLEFIELD IN MARYLAND

by
 J. W. Alderman

1

Oh, in this land so far from home,
 My Mother's son was bound to roam
 In search of one whom I did love,
 Who in this bloody war has served.

Confederate soldier to be honored

Special to the Herald

Local Sons of Confederate Veterans camps Ogeechee Rifles Camp #941 and Metter's Dixie Guards Camp will honor "one of Candler County's most renowned ancestors" Sunday, April 22.

The military honor ceremony will be held at Lake Church cemetery at 1:30 p.m. to remember Pvt. William Jasper Brown of the Confederate States of America. Brown was recognized as one of only two surviving Veterans of the Armies of the Confederacy in Georgia for the last 12 years of his life. When he died on March 2, 1949, he was 103.

"The public is enthusiastically invited to attend," said radio personality Mike Mull,

Ogeechee Rifles spokesman. "Lake Church is a gracious and historic place."

The honors ceremony also commemorates April as Confederate History Month, Mull said.

"Mr. Brown exemplified the dignity of all Confederate Veterans," he said. "On this occasion, as Sons of Confederate Veterans, we honor him."

According to Mull, Brown's burial in 1949 was a huge event for Candler County.

Military ceremonies were held at the gravesite in which the pallbearers and a detachment of Marines participated.

Pvt. Brown and Metter are featured in the book "The South's Last Boys in Gray" by Professor Jay S. Hoar of the

University of Maine. Hoar conducted interviews in Metter and Candler County during 1973 in research for his book.

"Pvt. Brown lived out his years as a hardworking and humble man," said Dixie Guard Chaplain Grady Franklin. "When word got out that he might not be afforded a burial befitting his status, his caretaker and niece Pheriba Rooks received charitable donations from all over Georgia."

"Mr. Brown's choice of private home care over a state-run 'home' is a perfect analogy for Confederate thinking," added Dixie Guard adjutant Tony Thompson.

For more details of Brown's story, visit web site candlersonsofconfederacy.homestead.com

Southeast Georgia Civil War unit endured to the bitter end

"The Fifth Georgia Regiment was halted and formed in line to meet the advance, and following a rapid discharge of grape and canister into their advancing column our regiment made a counter charge upon the enemy," wrote James Lambright of the 5th Georgia Cavalry.

With Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman tightening the noose on the Confederate stronghold of Atlanta in the summer of 1864, Lambright's unit had recently been ordered north to disrupt Union supply lines. They were near Murfreesboro, Tenn., when they met a large force of Federal cavalry.

After the regiment passed the line, Lambright explained, Confederate horsemen opened up a destructive fire on the advancing enemy, dropping many in their saddles and forcing a hasty retreat.

The 5th Georgia Cavalry held the field that day, but it was just one of many battles they were engaged in during the Civil War.

Made up of men from Georgia's coastal counties, including Chatham, Liberty, McIntosh, Effingham, Screven, and Bulloch, the 5th Georgia Cavalry was organized on Jan. 20, 1863.

Shortly after organizing, the 5th Georgia Cavalry was relegated to the backwaters of the war.

They took up coastal patrol along the Georgia and Carolina coasts, far from the pitch of battle. Occasionally, however, they would skirmish with small numbers of Federal troops as well as gunboats.

Yet, the unit's commander, Col. Robert H. Anderson, was growing impatient and wanted his unit to be in the thick of battle. Frustrated, he wrote his superior on May 21, imploring him to either transfer his regiment to active service or relieve him of command.

Anderson would get more than he bargained for. The order had already been given for his unit to proceed to north Georgia and join forces with Confederate Cavalry commander Joe Wheeler in his attempt to quell the Federal juggernaut pressing down on Atlanta.

For the men of the 5th Georgia, war would take on a whole new meaning. As soon as they reached the area, they saw action.

Fifth Georgia Cavalry trooper Z.T. DeLoach of Bulloch County wrote: "There — it was war all the time, retreating and fighting."

However, all was not gloom for Wheeler's Cavalry. Though their Federal counterparts outnumbered them, the Rebel horsemen often drove them from the field.

TIM DIAS REGIONAL HISTORIAN



Riding into Tennessee after they had been dispatched from the Atlanta Campaign, the 5th Georgia Cavalry participated in one of the most notorious cavalry raids of the war.

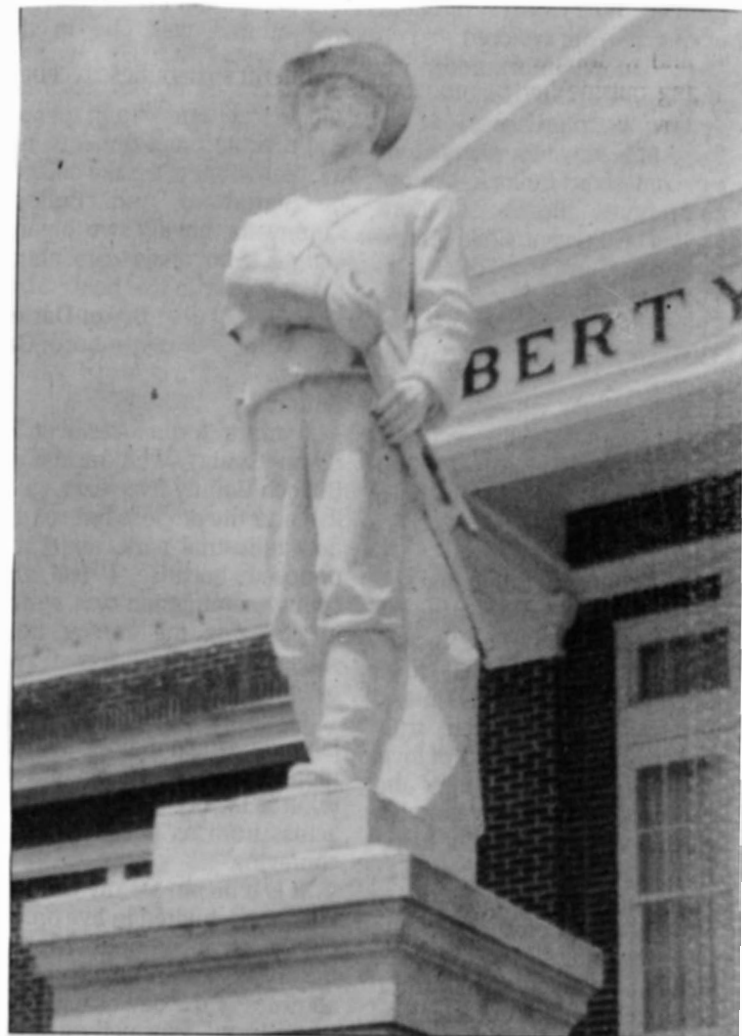
On Aug. 10, the unit, as part of Wheeler's Corps, 4,000 strong, destroyed 30 miles of railroad track near Marietta, Resaca and Dalton.

From north Georgia, Wheeler's cavalry swung into Tennessee, riding along the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, burning, destroying and twisting the iron rails as they rode.

From east Tennessee they rode to the middle part of the state and finally made it to Virginia. In all, the raid took one month, ending on Sept. 10.

After recuperating, Wheeler's cavalry was back in Georgia by mid November.

But there was hell to pay. Sixty thousand Yankee soldiers had busted loose, torched Atlanta and were bringing the war home to the state's heart land.



SPECIAL TO THE HERALD

This monument to the Confederate cavalry stands in Liberty County.

DEDICATION
OF THE
SAMUEL ALDERMAN FAMILY
CEMETERY MEMORIAL



Alderman

WITH
DEDICATION OF CONFEDERATE MONUMENTS
TO
PRIVATE MITCHELL A. ALDERMAN
SERGEANT JAMES CARR HODGES
PRIVATE HAMPTON BRANNEN



BRANNEN CEMETERY
WESTSIDE ROAD
STATESBORO, GEORGIA

Saturday, November 23, 2002
2:00 P.M.

Bulloch County

Civil War

Janice Strickland

From: Archives [virginia@genrecords.org]
Sent: Wednesday, September 29, 2004 11:28 AM
To: GABULOC-L@rootsweb.com
Subject: [GABULOC] Ga-Bulloch Co. Military (MUSTER ROLL OF C)

Bulloch County GaArchives Military Records.....MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY K, 47th REGIMENT
Civilwar - Rosters COMPANY K, 47th REGIMENT
.....

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File contributed for use in USGenWeb Archives by:
Ken Johnson ken@pro-usa.net September 29, 2004, 11:27 am

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY K, 47th REGIMENT
MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY K, 47th REGIMENT
GEORGIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY
ARMY OF TENNESSEE
C. S. A.
BULLOCH COUNTY, GEORGIA

Cone, Joseph S.- Elected 1st Lieutenant of Co. G, 5th Regiment Ga. State Troops
October 15, 1861. Mustered out April 1862.
Elected Captain of Co. K, 47th Regiment Ga. Inf. May 6, 1862;
Major August 30, 1863; Lieutenant Colonel November 5, 1864. No
later record.

Miller, James J.- 1st Lieutenant May 6, 1862. Roll for February
28, 1863, last on file, shows him sick at Savannah Ga. Dropped by General
Stovall June 22, 1863."

Beasley, David-Elected Jr. 2d Lieutenant of Co. G, 5th Regiment
Ga. State Troops October 15, 1861. Mustered out April 1862.
Elected 2d Lieutenant of Co. K, 47th Regiment Ga. Inf. May 6,
1862. Detailed Enrolling Officer December 1862. Resigned May
29, 1863.

Sheffield, P. C.- Jr. 2d Lieutenant May 6, 1862. Elected 2d
Lieutenant May 29, 1863; 1st Lieutenant June 22, 1863.
Appears on roster dated March 1865.

Cone, James G.- Elected 2d Lieutenant of Co. G, 5th Regiment
Ga. State Troops October 15, 1861; Captain December 21, 1861. Mustered out
April 1862. Elected Major of the 47th Regiment Ga.
Inf. May 12, 1862. Resigned May 14, 1863. Elected Jr. 2d
Lieutenant Co. K, 47th Regiment Ga. Inf. June 22, 1863. Appears
on Inspection Report dated James Island, S. C. August 25, 1864.
No later record.

Driggers, Jackson J.- 1st Sergeant May 6, 1862. Roll for
February 28, 1863, last on file, shows him present. Died of chronic
diarrhoea in Jackson, Miss. hospital July 1863.

Williams, William M.- Enlisted as a private in Co. G, 5th
Regiment Ga. State Troops October 15, 1861. Mustered out April

Janice Strickland

From: Archives [virginia@genrecords.org]
Sent: Wednesday, September 29, 2004 11:38 AM
To: GABULOC-L@rootsweb.com
Subject: [GABULOC] Ga-Bulloch Co. Military (MUSTER ROLL OF C)

Bulloch County GaArchives Military Records.....MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY C, 47th REGIMENT
Civilwar - Rosters COMPANY C, 47th REGIMENT

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File contributed for use in USGenWeb Archives by:
Ken Johnson ken@pro-usa.net September 29, 2004, 11:37 am

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY C, 47th REGIMENT
MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY C, 47th REGIMENT
GEORGIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY
ARMY OF TENNESSEE
C. S. A.
BULLOCH COUNTY, GEORGIA
BULLOCH GUARDS

*See Co. C, 11th Battn. for records prior to May 12, 1862. This company was originally Co. C, 11th Battn. Ga. Inf., which was organized March 4, 1862, and ceased to exist when the 47th Regiment Ga. Infantry was organized May 12, 1862.

Williams, Robert J.- Enlisted as a private in Co. D, 61st Regiment Ga. Inf. September 9, 1861. Wounded at Cold Harbor, Va. June 27, 1862. Elected 1st Lieutenant of Co. C, 47th Regiment Ga. Inf. July 4, 1862. Resigned, disability, March 7, 1864. Resignation accepted April 19, 1864. (Born in Ga. in 1838.)

Canuet, Adolphus S.- 2d Lieutenant. See private Co. K.

Miller, E. O. (or Burt O.)-Enlisted as a private in Co. D, 1st Regiment Ga. Inf. (Ramsey's,) March 18, 1861. Mustered out at Augusta, Ga. March 18, 1862. Appointed 10th Corporal of 1st Co. A, 12th Battn. Ga. Light Artillery April 10, 1862. Transferred to Co. A, 63d Regiment Ga. Inf. October 1862. Appointed 9th Corporal February 1863; 2d Corporal August 1863; 1st Corporal February 1864. Pension records show he was elected 2d Lieutenant of Co. C, 47th Regiment Ga. Inf., and was at home on furlough April 20, 1865. Paroled at Augusta, Ga. May 9, 1865. (Resident of Ga. since 1841.)

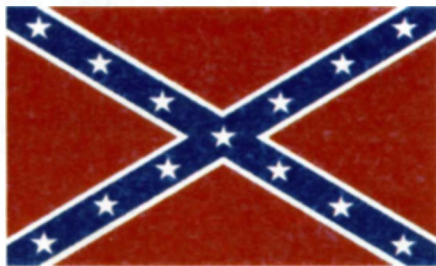
Baughn, A. J.- private July 22, 1862. Roll for February 28, 1863, last on file, shows him at home on sick furlough. No later record.

Bowie, William (or Bouie)- private November 29, 1862. Killed at Chickamauga, Ga. September 19, 1863.

Campbell, Ambrose- private October 1, 1864. Died of pneumonia

**A MEMORIAL SERVICE
TO HONOR THE
SOLDIERS OF THE CONE FAMILY**

**Old Cone Cemetery
Bulloch County, Georgia**



**OGEECHEE RIFLES CAMP #914
SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS**

**ARCHIBALD BULLOCH CHAPTER
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**

**MILL CREEK CHAPTER
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Saturday, May 13, 2006**

Janice Strickland

From: Smith C. Banks [cbanks@frontiernet.net]

Sent: Tuesday, May 30, 2006 11:26 AM

To: Janice Strickland

Subject: "CONE'S COMPANY" -CO. K, 47TH GEORGIA INFANTRY REGIMENT, CSA

"CONE'S COMPANY"

CO. K, 47TH GEORGIA INFANTRY REGIMENT

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

(Written by Smith C. Banks for the Cone Family Cemetery Dedication,

May 13, 2006.)

On the 19th of January, 1861, Georgia seceded from the Union. Three months later on April 17th, Confederate troops fired on Ft. Sumter in Charleston Harbor. This signaled the beginning of the bloody conflict of the War Between the States.

In 1861 when the war broke out there were about 750 whites males in Bulloch County. That number includes the youngest infant to the oldest man. Mayor Lonnie Brannen, first mayor of Statesboro said that of that number, over 600 men went off to war.

That is a huge percentage of our population, and many those men lost their lives. Mr. Brannen stated that few Bulloch's citizens were slave holders.

The men of the Cone family were brave and courageous. Almost every able-bodied man in the family enlisted for the CAUSE.

Many men here, in this southern section of Bulloch enlisted in Company G, 5th Regiment, 1st Brigade, 1st Division of Georgia State Troops. Their Captain was John Calvin DeLoach.

12/2/2006

Denmarks and Battle of Gettysburg

The most famous of the battles between the Confederacy and the Union took place in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Many of the founding families of Bulloch County were present, including those from the Denmark family. Afterwards, many in the Union Army considered Gettysburg to be a turning point in the War against the South.

Confederate General Robert E. Lee knew the truth to be the exact opposite: he had entered this phase of the war with several very clear objectives, most of which he accomplished. They were to draw the Union Army of the Potomac away from the Rappahannock River; to disrupt the summer offensive plans of Union General Joseph Hooker; to drive Union General Robert Milroy out of the Shenandoah Valley; and provide the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia with desperately needed sources of food, forage, horses and other supplies.

Private Malachi H., son of James Denmark and Susan



Bulloch
History

Roger
Allen

Jones, served with Tige Anderson's Brigade of the 9th Georgia Infantry. Private James Malachi, son of James Denmark and Nancy Rogers, served in McLaw's Division of the 50th Georgia Infantry. Second Lieutenant Clayton Rhey, son of Thomas L., served in Gordon's Brigade of the 26th Georgia Infantry. Privates Stephen Thomas, Jasper, and John Newton, all three sons of John Denmark, served in the 5th Florida Infantry. All six men were the grandson of W.B. Denmark of Bulloch County.

On the second day of the battle of Gettysburg, in the Wheatfield, the Denmarks found themselves in some of the war's heaviest fighting so far. As one report of the battle stated "eaves of wheat flew in the

air all over the field, as they were cut off by the enemy's bullets."

Malachi fought at Bushan Ridge in the Wheatfield, while his cousin James was caught up in the battle at nearby Warfield Ridge. Malachi was seriously wounded Here, when he was hit twice: once in the right shoulder; and once in the left side of his head. He was captured by Union forces, and after being treated at the field hospital, was moved the Union's General Hospital's West Wing in Baltimore, Maryland. After receiving further treatment, he sent to the Union prison at "Hell-Mira" (Elmira, N.Y.). He was eventually returned home as part of a prisoner exchange, but suffered from violent headaches for the rest of his life because of his injuries from Gettysburg.

It turns out that were a number of their distant cousins from the North who were fighting for the Union in what was one of the greatest ironic tragedies of the War. Private Bruce

Denmark served with the 39th New York Volunteers, Private Alonzo served with the 49th New York Volunteers, Private Jesse Denmark served with the 50th New York Engineers, and Private Alexander Denmark served with the 77th New York Infantry.

General Lee, while not elated with the result, knew that he had actually achieved most of his goals: the Confederate attack drew all Union forces from the Shenandoah and Rappahannock areas, as well drew numerous brigades of forces from the Washington, D.C., area. Lee's forces, most importantly, seized enough supplies in the Pennsylvania countryside to feed and re-equip Confederate forces for several more months. In this battle, there were many Denmarks proudly wearing the Confederate Grey.

Roger Allen is a local lover of history. Allen provides a brief look at Bulloch County's historical past. E-mail Roger at rogerdodger53@hotmail.com

Bulloch County citizens

(Note: This is the first of a three-part series about Bulloch County residents who fought in the Civil War.)

In Georgia, communities were divided up for military purposes during the Civil War, and then were split even further into Bailiwicks or Parishes. Once an area had between 125 and 150 men between the ages of 16 and 50, it formed a company of armed militia.

The first such militia unit in Bulloch County was the 44th (Sinkhole); then the 45th (Club House, commanded by Captain Benjamin Atwood); the 46th (Lockhart); the 47th (Briar Patch, commanded by

Captain W.D. Brannen); the 48th (Hagin, commanded by Captain George R. Hagin); and 1209th (Statesboro, commanded by Captain Solomon Akins).

A specific site was chosen as its muster ground, where the men of the company would gather to drill with wooden rifles and bayonets. Once trained, the state armory would provide them with real weapons. New districts were formed out of existing ones, and each new unit was assigned the next number available by the secretary of state.

This happened with a number of Bulloch County companies, including the 1320th



Bulloch
History

Roger
Allen

(Laston, cut from Club House and Lockhart); 1523rd (Brooklet, cut from Briar Patch and Hagin); and 1435th (also cut from Briar Patch and Hagin). This explains why the numbers are so far apart.

Their duties were to keep the peace and defend the residents, maintain the public roads and bridges, and see to the education of the areas poor children at the state-supported

"Poor Schools".

These small companies evolved into three "Captains Companies" on March 14, 1864. They were: First Company, commanded by Major L.E.M. Williams and Captain Jacob Ellis; Second Company, commanded by Captain M.I. McElveen; and Third Company, commanded by Captain Samuel Harville.

The 17th District Georgia Militia was formed from these three companies on May 24, 1864. The ranks of these companies were filled with men who lived in Bulloch, Burke, and Screven Counties. The commanding officer of the

in the Civil War

entire 17th District Militia was Colonel W.J. Armstrong, assisted by Lieutenant Colonel E.R. Lassiter and Major Thomas Pierce.

'Bulloch Volunteers'

This unit of men from the Wiregrass started out as the "Bulloch Volunteers" of the Georgia State Guard. As the War Between the States became a reality, this unit was merged with other State Guard forces to become the Twentieth Battalion of the Georgia State Guard on Aug. 4, 1863.

The 20th Battalion then merged with the 21st Battalion to form the new 12th Regiment

of the Georgia State Guards. The 75 men from Bulloch County were put into Company K., and were known now as either "Brannen's Company" or the "Bulloch Volunteers."

The 12th Regiment, commanded by Colonel Henry G. Wright, was also called "Wright's Regiment" of the Georgia State Guards Cavalry. The commander of Company K. was Captain William Alexander Brannen

Roger Allen is a local lover of history. Allen provides a brief look at Bulloch County's historical past. E-mail Roger at roger.dodger53@hotmail.com

Bulloch's Fifth, Seventh Calvaries

(Note: This is the second of a three-part series about Bulloch County residents who fought in the Civil War.)

Formed before the War Between the States, Squadron B. of the Georgia State Guard Cavalry eventually became Company E. of the Fifth Regiment of Georgia Calvary. This unit was first assembled as the "Bulloch Troop," Squadron B, of the Georgia State Guard Cavalry, and was mustered at the home of Captain W.D. Brannen in February 1861.

The Bulloch Troop was shortly thereafter re-organized as Company C. of the Second Battalion. The First Battalion (Liberty and McIntosh men) and the Second Battalion (Bulloch, Chatham, Effingham and Screven men) were commanded by Lieutenant Colonels Edward Bird and Montgomery Cummings. The two battalions were combined to form the Fifth Regiment of Georgia Cavalry.

On January 20, 1863, Dr. Alfred Iverson Hendry assembled the 145 men of the Bulloch unit, which now became known as either "Best's Company" or the "Bulloch Troop," at Camp Iverson near his home on the Isle of Hope. Here, they were reconstituted as Company E of the Fifth Regiment. Captains Dr. Alfred

Iverson Hendry, George B. Best, and then William N. Hall commanded Company E.

However, the Fifth Georgia Cavalry was not officially mustered into the service of the Confederate Army until May 17, 1863. The entire regiment, under the command of General P.G.T. Beauregard, protected the South Carolina and Georgia coastal regions from Union attack.

Under the command of Colonel Robert Houston Anderson Jr. and then Colonel Edward Bird, the Fifth also was charged with assisting whenever possible the numerous Confederate blockade runners trying to evade the Union blockade. Orders were received that returned the Fifth to Savannah on May 13, 1864. During their year on the coast they participated in major battles at James Island and in Charleston, South Carolina, and even as far south as Olustee, Florida.

Very soon, more orders were received sending them to join General Joseph Wheeler and the Army of Tennessee. Once in Northern Georgia, the Fifth Regiment participated in the battle for Atlanta and Kennesaw Mountain. The regiment surrendered to Union General William Sherman in Hillsboro, N.C., on April 26,



Bulloch
History

Roger
Allen

1865.

Seventh Regiment of Cavalry

At the beginning of the Civil War, a number of Bulloch County boys signed up to serve with local Mounted Partisan Ranger units. The majority enlisted in either the Twenty-First Battalion (commanded by Major William P. White) or the Twenty-Fourth Battalion (commanded by Major Edward C. Anderson).

The Twenty-First and Twenty-Fourth Battalions, and Company B. of McAllister's Rifles, which was part of the Hardwick Mounted Rifles commanded by Lieutenant Joseph L. McAllister, all met on Feb. 14, 1864 in Savannah.

These units formed the nucleus of the Seventh Georgia Cavalry. The Bulloch contingent was Company B. (also known as "Miller's Rangers") and was commanded by Captain Robert L. Miller. The Seventh's commanders were first, Colonel William P. White, and then, Lieutenant Colonel

Edward C. Anderson Jr.

Stationed along the South Carolina and Georgia coastline, the unit patrolled the Georgetown and Waccamaw Neck area, even capturing 25 members of a Union landing party.

The Seventh Cavalry fought in many of the most important battles in the War Between the States, including Richmond, the Wilderness Campaign, Spotsylvania, and at Appomattox. They served in the Army of Northern Virginia, as part of Ewell's Second Cavalry Corps.

For more information, see the following sources:

- 5th Cavalry, Confederate States of America. Army military records, 1862-1864. by Confederate States of America.
- The gallant little 7th : a history of the 7th Georgia Cavalry Regiment, by John W Latty
- For more information on the men assigned to specific units, please see Smith Callaway Banks' seminal work entitled "A Roster Of Confederate Soldiers of Bulloch County, 1861-1865," available at the Statesboro Regional Library.

Roger Allen is a local lover of history. Allen provides a brief look at Bulloch County's historical past. E-mail Roger at rogerdodger53@hotmail.com

Bulloch County's regiments and infantries

(Note: This is the third of a three-part series about Bulloch County residents who fought in the Civil War.)

Company I of the Ninth Regiment of Infantry

The "Toombs Guards" or Company I of the Ninth Regiment of Georgia Volunteer Infantry began its storied history on June 1, 1861. The Color Guard Company of the Ninth, it was also known as "Belt's Company," after its first commander, Captain Lloyd C. Belt.

Captain Mathew Talbot and then Captain Thomas Knight followed as company commanders. The "Toombs Guards" were named after Senator Robert Toombs. Toombs is best known for his speech given in the U.S. Senate as he left to join the Confederacy in which he said, "Let us depart in peace..."

The Ninth Regiment's commanders were Colonels Edwin Ross Goulding, Richard A. Turnipseed, and then Benjamin Beck. The Ninth first served with the Army of the Shenandoah, and then with General James

Longstreet's First Corps in the Army of Northern Virginia.

Georgia's Ninth Regiment fought in many of the war's most intense battles, such as those at Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, Sharpsburg, Second Manassas, and at the Siege of Knoxville. This unit surrendered to General Grant at Appomattox, with only 13 men still standing in the unit.

Company C. of the Forty-Seventh Regiment of Infantry

The "Bulloch Guards" (or "Williams' Company"), first formed in the winter of 1860 as part of the 11th Battalion of Infantry. It was formally mustered into service in October 1861 in Decatur, Georgia. Their commander was Captain William Williams. It was attached to the Eleventh Coastal Battalion of Georgia Volunteer Infantry.

They did coastal duties along the Georgia and South Carolina for a while. As the war heated up, their unit was reassigned to (first) the Third Regiment (and then) the Fifth Regiment of Georgia State Troops, under the command of Captains Williams and



Bulloch History

Roger Allen

then Joseph C. Thompson.

The "Bulloch Guards" then became part of the First Brigade of the First Division of the Georgia State Troops, which participated in the defense of Charleston, during which time Captain Williams was killed in combat. The "Bulloch Guards" were then ordered to Guyton for reassignment.

Here they were reformed as Company C. (now known also as "Cone's Company") of the Forty-Seventh Regiment of Georgia Volunteer Infantry on March 4, 1862.. Their unit commander was Major James G. Cone.

They were then ordered to first support General Joseph Johnston's Army of the Shenandoah, and then were then sent to fight alongside G alongside General "Stonewall" Jackson's Brigade of General Braxton Bragg's Army of the Tennessee.

Led by Lieutenant Colonel Joseph S. Cone, the regiment

was then sent to fight at Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge, and Kennesaw Mountain. There they fought side by side with elements of the Thirteenth, Twenty-Sixth, Thirty-First, Sixtieth, and Sixty-First Regiments of Georgia Infantry.

Towards the end of the war the Forty-Seventh was merged with the Twenty-Eighth Siege Artillery Battalion, becoming part of the First Regiment of Georgia Infantry (Consolidated) as they joined General G.P. Harrison in the defense of Savannah.

The unit surrendered to General Sherman at Greensburg, North Carolina on April 28, 1865 with only 150 men of the original 900 who had mustered in still alive.

Company K. of the Forty-Seventh Regiment of Infantry

In October 1861, Company G., also known as "DeLoach's Company" was mustered into service in Decatur, Georgia. Their commander was Captain John Calvin DeLoach. It was soon made part of the Eleventh Georgia

Infantry Battalion.

They were also called "Caper's Volunteers", named after Francis Withers Capers of Savannah, Superintendent of the Georgia Military Academy. In 1862, the Eleventh Battalion became part of the Third Regiment of Georgia State Troops.

The Third Regiment first went to Camp Harrison, named after their commander Colonel George P. Harrison. The Third Regiment was quickly reorganized as the Fifth Regiment. When it became part of the First Brigade of the First Division of the Georgia State Troops, the force was sent first to Camp Jasper, and then to Camp Iverson.

The Caper's Volunteers were then disbanded on April of 1862. On May 12, 1862, most of the 96 men formerly known as "DeLoach's Company" were reconstituted as Company K. (first called "DeLoach's Company") and then "Cone's Company") of the Forty-Seventh Regiment of Georgia Volunteer Infantry.

Their first company commander was once again Captain John Calvin DeLoach, who was the suc-

Celebration is Saturday

By **HOLLI DEAL BRAGG**
hbragg@statesboroherald.com

An important moment in Bulloch County history will be noted Saturday as local Confederate historical reenactors and members of the Ogeechee Rifle Camp 941 Sons of Confederate Veterans hold a ceremony recognizing the 100th anniversary of the installation of the Confederate monument on the Bulloch County Courthouse Square.

The ceremony will be held at 3 p.m., said Mike Mull, member of the Ogeechee Rifle Camp 941 Sons of Confederate Veterans.

The statue of a Confederate soldier, standing facing south, was erected in 1908 by members of the

Statesboro Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, he said.

While there is no longer a local chapter, regional members of the United Daughters of the Confederacy have been invited to attend, he said.

The group raised \$2,000 — a whopping amount for

that day and age — to erect the statue, Mull said.

The group held bake sales and collected funds, but according to a story in "Statesboro: Century of Progress 1866-1966," a letter to the editor of the Bulloch Times by Jacob Rocker, Adjutant of the Statesboro

Camp of Confederate Veterans, did much to encourage citizens to donate to the cause.

McNeel Marble Company of Marietta was commissioned to build the monument, which stands on a "25-

foot shaft of marble," according to information from "Images of America: Bulloch County," by Dr. Delma E. Presley and Smith C. Banks.

Mull said reenactors plan to conduct a 21-gun salute Saturday in recognition of

the 100th anniversary of the statue's installation.

The ceremony will be "short but at the same time, informative and entertaining," he said.

"We want the public to be up to speed on the history ...



that we all share ... that should not be forgotten ... should not be put on a back burner," he said.

The public is invited to attend the ceremony.

Holli Deal Bragg may be reached at (912) 489-9414.

Sons of Confederacy dedicate flag monument near I-16



JAMES HEALY/Staff

1st Sgt. Johnnie Joyner, left, and **Fred Tetor** of the Eighth Georgia Sons of Confederacy regiment out of Savannah watch ceremonies Saturday dedicating a flag monument near Interstate 16 in Bulloch County. Members of Sons of Confederacy groups from around Georgia, including Confederate field artillery and soldier re-enactors, gathered on the property of Raymond Todd, off Doe Run Road near Ga. Highway 46 in southeast Bulloch. Todd donated the use of his property that borders I-16 for a three-flag pole monument honoring America, Georgia and the Confederacy. The 1956 Georgia state flag and the battle flag of the Confederacy each wave from 55-foot high poles, with the U.S. flag in the middle on a 57-foot high pole. Deke Cox, commander of the Ogeechee Rifles Camp #941 in Statesboro, other flag dedications are planned in the future and he said the I-16 monument will soon be joined by artillery replicas, be lit up at night and have a sign that says "The Sons of the Confederacy welcome you to Bulloch County."

Historic memorial service held

Soldier honored during Confederate Heritage Month

Special to the Herald

A Confederate Memorial Service was held last week for Private Thomas B. Hendrix, who

fought for the South during the Civil War.

The service took place at Oak Grove Church Cemetery, which is located between Rocky Ford and

Portal, in rural Bulloch County. April is Confederate History and Heritage Month in Georgia, and the ceremony was held to pay homage to a native

son of Bulloch County.

Private Hendrix enlisted in Savannah on July 4, 1862 and initially served in Capt.

Robert Miller's Company of Partisan Rangers. Until early 1864, the hussars of Miller's Rangers were responsible for guarding the South Carolina coastline between Charleston and Georgetown.

During the spring of 1864, Miller's Rangers (officially known as Company C of The 21st Battalion of Georgia Cavalry) became Company B of The Seventh Georgia Cavalry.

In June 1864, Hendrix was captured at Trevilian Station, Virginia, and was incarcerated at Point Lookout, a Union prison in Maryland, for the remainder of the war.

Although he managed to outlive the end of the war by 20 years, the circumstances of his death are unclear — he died in 1885 from a shotgun blast of undetermined origin near his Bulloch County home.

More than 100 people attended Saturday's memorial service, which was organized and con-



Special

Frank Hendrix, left, is the grandson of Private Thomas B. Hendrix. Thomas Hendrix was a Bulloch County native who fought in the Civil War. Standing with Frank Hendrix is Ted Lewis, a historian with Metter Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp.

ducted by the Metter and Statesboro Camps of The Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Civil War's 150th stirs race debate

Supporters, opponents disagree on war's origin

By **BRUCE SMITH**
 Associated Press

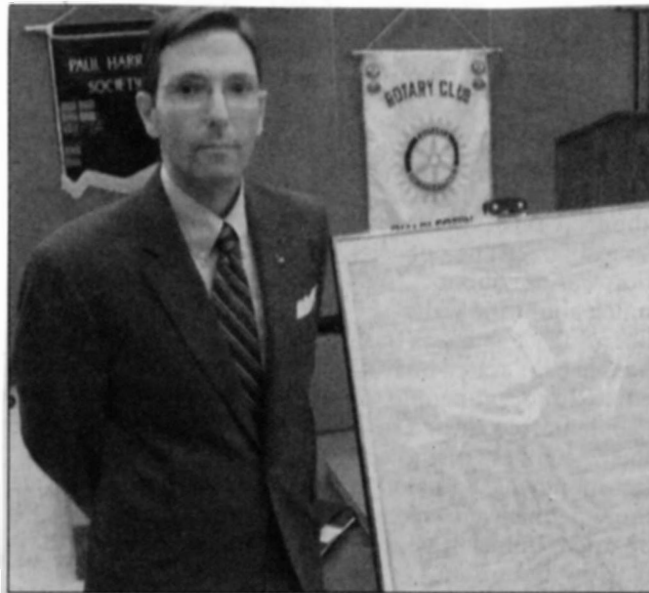
CHARLESTON — At South Carolina's Secession Gala, men in frock coats and militia uniforms and women in hoopskirts will sip mint juleps as a band called Unreconstructed plays "Dixie." In Georgia, they will re-enact the state's 1861 secession convention. And Alabama will hold a mock swearing-in of Confederate President Jefferson Davis.

Across the South, preparations are under way for the 150th anniversary of the Civil War. And while many organizations are working to incorporate both the

black and the white experience, there are complaints that some events will glorify the Old South and the Lost Cause while overlooking the fundamental reason for the war: slavery.

"It's almost like celebrating the Holocaust," said Benard Simelton, president of the Alabama conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. "Our rights were taken away and we were treated as less than human beings. To relive that in a celebratory way I don't think is right."

Mark Simpson, com-



ASSOCIATED PRESS

In a Dec. 7, 2010 photo, Eric Emerson, the director of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, stands with the Ordinance of Secession signed in Charleston on Dec. 20, 1860. With the ordinance, South Carolina became the first state to leave the Union before the Civil War.

mander of the South Carolina Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, acknowledged that an event such as the Dec. 20 Secession Gala in Charleston is seen by some Americans as politically incorrect. But "to us it's part of our nature and our culture and our heritage."

"Slavery was a very big issue. Anyone who denies that has his head in a hole somewhere," said Simpson, a Spartanburg businessman who counts 32 ancestors who fought for the South. "But slavery was not the single nor primary cause, and that's where the line gets drawn."

Simpson said the primary cause was states' rights — the purported right of states to nullify federal laws and freely leave the Union they voluntarily joined.

disagree, and strongly. "Slavery was the principal cause of the Civil War, period," said Bob Sutton, chief historian for the National Park Service. "Yes, politics was important. Yes, economics were important. Yes, social issues were important. But when you get to the core of why all these things were important, it was slavery."

A few weeks before the first shots of the war were fired at Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor, Confederate Vice President Alexander Stephens called slavery "the immediate cause of the late rupture and present revolution."

But as the war progressed, the Confederate government shifted its rationale to states' rights because Davis knew neither England nor other third powers would support the South in a war to preserve slavery, Sutton said.

And after the war, writers and historians who were part of what became known as the Lost Cause movement contended it was fought not over slavery — which they characterized as a benign institution — but over states' rights.

"The interesting thing about the Civil War, unlike almost any other war, is generally the victor is the one who controls the story," Sutton said. "The Civil War is different in that the Lost Cause really was the message about the Civil War well into the 20th century."

That interpretation lingered through the Civil

Memorial tombstone placed for Bland after nearly 145 years

By ROGER ALLEN
Special to the Herald

After nearly 145 years, Confederate war hero Hiram Bland came home Saturday.

The Bulloch County native died in a Union Army prison camp on in 1864 after he was captured in the Battle of Atlanta. His body was buried, but stolen and never recovered.

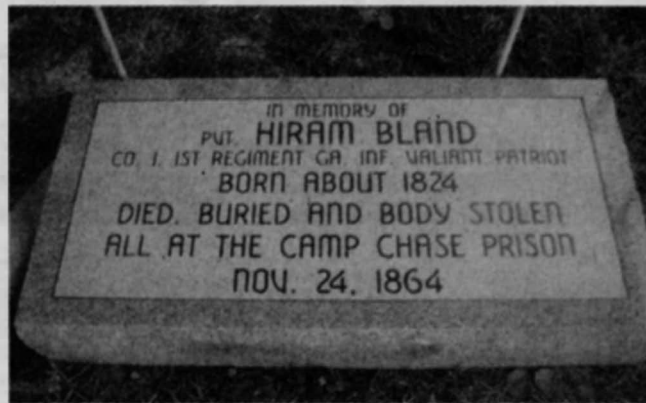
Saturday, a memorial tombstone marker was placed next to the gravesite of his wife, Jincy Crumpton Bland Jones, at the Upper Mill Creek Primitive Baptist Church's cemetery near Hopeulikit.

Present at the cemetery were several descendants, including Ann Hartman

and Julie Temple Miller (great-great granddaughters of Hiram) and Rosemary Jones (great-great-great granddaughter of Hiram). A number of local historians were also present, including Dennis Ranney and Hugh Daughtry.

The story of how Private Hiram Bland came to be something of a Confederate icon is a curious and yet tragic tale. He enlisted in Capt. Lloyd Carleton Belt's Company of the Ninth Georgia Infantry in 1861, and was sent home due to a debilitating illness.

He re-enlisted, this time with the First Georgia State Line, and was captured during the Battle of Atlanta in 1864. Eventually, he



ROGER ALLEN/Special

The memorial headstone for Hiram Bland is shown.

ended up a Camp Chase, in Columbus, Ohio, which was named for Salmon P. Chase, the former Ohio Governor and Secretary of the Treasury.

At first used to train Union Army volunteers, the

camp soon began to house political prisoners who opposed the war. As the war progressed, Confederate soldiers were sent to this location, with as many as

See SOLDIER, Page 3A

ten thousand prisoners being incarcerated here by the end of the war.

Conditions were horrible, and many of these Confederate soldiers died, including Private Bland. Records show that he died on Thanksgiving night in 1864. He was buried in the camp's cemetery in grave number 512.

It is at this point the story takes a macabre turn. A total of six bodies were dug up that very night by several Columbus residents, who then shipped the bodies to Cleveland where they were sold to the Cleveland Medical Hospital for dissec-

tion.

According to Dennis Ranney a historian who has been investigating this story for many years, body snatching was not altogether uncommon. Also, Ranney said at Camp Chase it was apparently quite profitable.

The ringleader of this group of body-snatchers was Dr. Joab Flowers, who was aided by a blacksmith D.W. Carpenter. Carpenter put the cadavers in boxes labeled as freight and Joseph Sterling, the son of the freight agent on whose railroad the boxes were shipped to Cleveland.

Flowers was quoted in a German-language newspa-

per (Des Wesbote) as saying that he felt that the rebel bodies "were fit for nothing but dissection." Flowers was arrested, held for a short while, and then released.

Unfortunately, Bland's body was never found.

Present at the memorial were several Sons of Confederate Veterans Camps, including the Ogeechee Rifles of Statesboro, the Dixie Guards of Metter, and Camp Davis of Guyton). Author Daughtry spoke to those assembled about Private Bland.

In addition, the Black Creek Light Artillery (comprised of members of SCV camps from all over South Georgia) was in attendance. Bland's memorial service was highlighted by cannon salutes from their twelve-pound Mountain Howitzer, a three-inch Ordinance Rifle, and a Mountain Rifle

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Society looks back 150 years

Sterling Skinner discusses reasons for Ga. secession in 1861



JAMES HEALY/staff

Sterling "Skip" Skinner, center, gives a presentation Monday at RJ's Restaurant about the circumstances surrounding Georgia seceding from the Union in 1861. Skinner spoke at a meeting of the Bulloch County Historical Society and he is flanked on the left by Society president Jan Anderson and vice president Joe McGlamery.

ment in America's Civil War.

"Skinner has done an awful lot of research on the events of 1861 — when the Georgia Secession Convention met at the state capitol in Milledgeville," said Joe McGlamery, vice president and program chair for the historical society. "I was pleased to have him come to the Bulloch County Historical Society to share this information with our members and guests."

"It's tough to celebrate something that led to the death of more than 600,000 people and virtually destroyed the Southern economy," he said. "But to commemorate this and other events of the American Civil War, I feel, is important."

Skinner spoke to the crowd of society members

about the state's secession convention — the perspectives of unionists and secessionists, as well as events leading up to the 208-89 vote to abandon the union.

"It's hard to figure out why we would fight a war that killed so many people," said Skinner. "So I decided to work my way backwards, to find the root causes and issues that caused people to be at such odds."

"What were the root causes that divided our country so deeply," he asked. "The constitution was seen, in the beginning, as a device that would secure the liberty, equality, security and tranquility for every state in the union. Events had been building since the nation's founding, that gave southern states increasing cause to doubt these protections were operating for them."

The cause, according to Skinner, centered on a variety of issues including: slavery, state sovereignty and southern distain over high tariffs and union attempts to grow the national government.

"The major argument among the citizens of Georgia was not if their set of grievances were valid or not," he said, "but how to react to them."

Their reaction would become apparent, he said, on the fourth day of Georgia's secession convention; when the state, like South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida and Alabama did before, voted to break free of the union.

"Generally speaking, there was great display," said Skinner about public reaction to secession. "Bells were rung, cannons boomed, and torch-light parades were held. Some people lit candles in windows and decorated their homes and yards."

Skinner tied his lecture to the Bulloch County natives to which he was speaking, by discussing the county's two delegates in the secession convention: Samuel Harville and Samuel L. Moore.

Skinner read biographies of each man, noting their accomplishments and legacies. Both Harville and Moore voted for every secessionist proposal, he said.

Descendents of both convention delegates were present for the program.

By **JEFF HARRISON**
jharrison@statesboroherald.com

On this date 150 years ago, Bulloch County residents lived as citizens of a newly free and independent Georgia — just five days removed from state lawmakers signing an ordinance to secede from the United States of America.

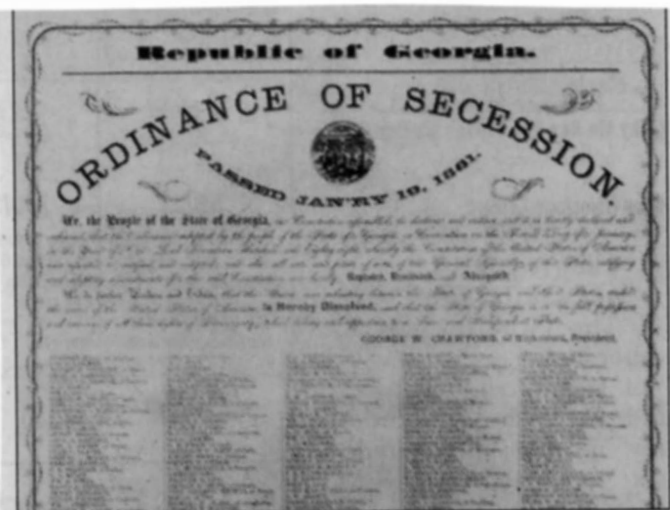
Monday, the Bulloch County Historical Society commemorated the January

19, 1861 signing with a program about reasons for secession, and events leading up to the monumental decision.

The program, titled "Georgia Secedes! Looking Back 150 Years," was presented by Sterling "Skip" Skinner, a former Statesboro resident, and outlined key figures and political motivations that led to Georgia reaching the peak of its political sovereignty — and ultimately, its involve-

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Special

The Georgia Ordinance of Secession establishing the Republic of Georgia was ratified Jan. 19, 1861. A program on the secession is set for Monday at R.J.'s in Statesboro.

Program looks at Georgia's 1861 secession

Bulloch Historical Society
meeting Monday at R.J.'s

As Georgia observes the 150th anniversary of the state seceding from the Union in 1861, the Bulloch County Historical Society will hear about the root causes that divided the nation, the steps to Georgia's secession and something about those who participated in the debate.

Sterling "Skip" Skinner, a former resident of Statesboro, will present the program, "Georgia Secedes! Looking Back 150 Years." The retired electrical engineer lives in Ailey with his wife and Statesboro native, the former Lynn Collins.

Monday's meeting begins at 11:30 a.m. at R.J.'s Steakery on South Main St. Lunch is Dutch treat. Members and prospective members are welcome to attend. Descendants of Samuel Harville and Samuel L. Moore are particularly encouraged to attend.

Skinner will examine the perspectives of both Georgia Unionists and Secessionists at the convention which met on Jan. 16, 1861 at the state capitol in Milledgeville. The debate was heated over a four-day period, with the

convention finally voting to leave the union at 2 p.m. on Jan. 19 by a vote of 208-89.

"This is the first in a series of programs that will observe the Sesquicentennial of the War Between the States," said Joe McGlamery, vice president and program chair for the historical society.

"This is not a celebration - how can one cele-

brate an event that would lead to a civil war in which 600,000 would die and the Southern states would suffer immeasurable loss and destruction? However, it is appropriate to commemorate important historical events and Georgia's secession from the Union was arguably the most important occurrence in Georgia since Georgia ratified the U. S. Constitution in January 1788," McGlamery

said.

Bulloch County, like the rest of Georgia had gone to the polls on a rainy, miserable Jan. 2, 1861 and elected two delegates - Samuel Harville and Samuel L. Moore. Both voted in favor of the Secession Ordinance.

The Bulloch County Historical Society meets on the fourth Monday of each month January through October.

Bulloch Co. men join Ga. troops for the Civil War

According to historical accounts, Georgia's first military forces were of a voluntary nature. As one historian noted, "the untterrified, ununiformed, and undisciplined companies of the "Beats," as they were called" had earned somewhat unsavory reputations."

Therefore, on Jan. 20, 1852, the first steps were taken organize these volunteer units of the First Regiment, First Brigade, First Battalion, First Division of the Georgia Militia.

Their new name: the Independent Volunteer Battalion of Savannah. It was comprised of the following units. They were: Chatham Artillery; Savannah Volunteer Guards; Republican Blues; Phoenix Riflemen; Irish Jasper Greens; German Volunteers; and the DeKalb Riflemen.

In 1859 this battalion became the First Volunteer Regiment of the state of Georgia. Its first commander was Colonel A.R. Lawton, who with the admittance of Georgia into the Confederacy in 1861 became a Confederate Army brigadier general.



**Bulloch
History**

Roger
Allen

Bulloch County had developed its own local militia forces. The first groups were the 44th (or Sinkhole) District, the 45th (or Club House) District, the 46th (or Lockhart) District, the 47th (or Briar Patch) District, and the 48th (or Hagin) District.

The first military unit organized in Bulloch County during the Civil War was Company I. (the 'Color Company') of the 9th Regiment of Georgia Volunteers. Known as the "Toombs Guards" (or "Belt's Company") the unit was formed on June 1, 1861 and was named after Georgia's Senator Robert Toombs.

Another group of soldiers from Bulloch who signed up to fight in the war was

Company D. of the DeKalb Guards. Assembled at Eden, the DeKalb Guards were named after Baron Johann DeKalb, a German officer in the French Army aiding American forces who was killed battling the British.

On Sept. 12, 1861, the Bulloch unit became Company D. (or "Tillman's Company") of the 7th Battalion of the 26th Regiment of Georgia Volunteers. The 7th Battalion soon became large enough to be renamed the 61st Regiment of Georgia Volunteers.

Another group of Bulloch County men signed up to serve with local Mounted Partisan Ranger units. They enlisted in either the 21st Battalion of Rangers, commanded by Major William P. White, or the 24th Battalion of Rangers, commanded by Major Edward C. Anderson.

Eventually, the battalions, along with the Company B. of McAllister's Rifles, were combined to form the nucleus of the 7th Georgia Cavalry. The Bulloch contingent was, once again, called Company B. (or "Miller's Rangers") and was commanded by Captain Robert L. Miller.

Roger Allen is a local lover of history. Allen provides a brief look at Bulloch County's historical past. E-mail Roger at rwasmr1953@gmail.com.

Bulloch
HistoryRoger
Allen

Bulloch troops in Civil War battle

The Battle of Gettysburg is considered by most historians to be the most important battle fought during the Civil War. It was actually a series of battles that began with the Battle of Brandy Station on June 9, 1863 and ended with the Battle of Manassas Gap, which took place on July 23.

The actual Battle at Gettysburg, a town of some 2,400 residents, took place between July 1 and July 3. The two sides faced off in the hills of Pennsylvania with hundreds of thousands of infantry, cavalry, and artillery forces.

The Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, under the command of General Robert E' Lee, had at its disposal 75,000 men assigned to their 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Army Corps and a Cavalry Corps.

The Union's Army of the Potomac, commanded at first by Major General Joseph Hooker and then Major General George C. Meade.

The Union Army's 90,000 men were assigned to the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 6th, 11th, and 12th Army Corps, and the Cavalry Corps.

The two armies suffered more than 50,000 casualties during the three-day battle for Gettysburg.

A number of Bulloch County men fought bravely for the Confederacy throughout the entire Civil War. This included the Gettysburg Campaign.

One such unit was the Toombs Guards, or Company I. of the 9th Regiment of Georgia Infantry. They were assigned to Brigadier General George T. Anderson's Brigade of Major General John Hood's Division of the 1st Army Corps of Lieutenant General James Longstreet.

Another Bulloch County unit to fight in the Gettysburg conflict was the DeKalb Guards, or Company D., of the 61st Georgia Infantry. They were assigned to Brigadier General John B. Gordon's Brigade of Major General Jubal Early's Division of the 2nd Army Corps of Lieutenant General Richard Ewell.

In one account, as soon as they arrived, General Gordon led his Brigade in a charge that broke the right flank and caused the rout of the Union Army's 11th Corps. During this battle, Gordon's Brigade killed or wounded some 1,500 Union troops, captured nearly 1,800 more, while suffering only 400 casualties of their own.

About this charge, many historians say it was the greatest Confederate victory during the entire Gettysburg Campaign, if not during the entire Civil War. Several higher-ranking

Confederate generals felt as if Gordon had acted foolishly, and prevented him from repeating this type action again.

Finally, there was another Bulloch County unit assigned to the Confederate Army during. This unit served with General Lawton's Brigade in General Ewell's Division of General "Stonewall" Jackson 2nd Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia.

The contingent of troops from Bulloch and Emanuel Counties in the 38th were assigned to three groups. They were: Company C.,

the "Jo Thompson Lancers" of Company L., and Hanleiter's Battery of Artillery. Led at first by Colonel Augustus R. Wright, his "Wright's Legion" was formed at Decatur in the summer of 1861.

It was converted from an Infantry to an Artillery unit by Colonel George Washington Lee and renamed Company C., or "McLeod's Artillery," and was commanded by Captain William S. McLeod (or McCloud).

Senior Officers in the 38th objected to Captain McLeod's assuming command of the artillery after Colonel Lee, Lt. Col. Parr, and Major Mathews were all injured. He was (they charged) too young (he was only 20), he was disorganized and reckless, and he even gambled and cavorted with his men.

Eventually, the unit was renamed again as the "Ben Hill Artillery" in honor of Benjamin Hill, who served in both the Georgia House and the Senate before the war. Once Georgia seceded, Hill served as a Confederate senator for the entire Civil War.

Confederate heritage focus of observation

Local SCV chapter holding ceremony Sunday at 3 p.m.

Special to the Herald

Local members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, a historic, heritage and honor society of male descendants of soldiers who fought for the South in the Civil War, will observe April as Confederate Heritage and History Month. Plans are set for several public events during the month.

According to Michael Sorrell, commander of Ogeechee Rifles Camp #941, the SCV will begin the month's observance Sunday at 3 p.m. at the Confederate Monument on the square of the Bulloch County courthouse and place wreaths of remembrance at the monument. It will be followed by a brief memorial service. Sorrell said the public is invited.

"All month long, the Statesboro Regional Library will feature an exhibit on Confederate history," he said.



HERALD FILE

The local chapter of the Sons of Confederate Veterans will lay a wreath at the foot of the Confederate Memorial at the Bulloch County Courthouse on Sunday at 3 p.m.

"Since the (Civil War) artifact find at Camp Lawton at

Magnolia Springs was the hot topic back in the summer, the pictorial display concentrates on Camp Lawton," Sorrell said.

Members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans want to involve the public as much as possible in the month-long series of activities, he said.

"Many times the word 'Confederate' conjures images of night-riding, hooded and robed outlaws or skin-heads in battle fatigues with symbols of hate tattooed on their bodies," Sorrell said. "We are not like that. Our members are people you meet everyday at the grocery store, in church, at the courthouse or who you go fishing or swing a golf club with."

Sorrell described the SCV as a diversified organization and is becoming even more so as the citizenry becomes more aware that the membership is actually a demographic of what the Confederate armies were.

"There were African-American Confederates — more than the history revisionists would like to admit — Jewish Confederates, Hispanic Confederates, Native American Confederates and volunteers from England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, Poland, the Orient and other places around the world that cast their lot with the South."

The observation also is part of the Sesquicentennial, or 150th anniversary, of the costliest war in terms of American lives. More than 620,000 Americans died from battlefield wounds or disease.

"Practically everyone who died, whether they wore the gray or the blue, was an American and that number does not include civilians or those whose lives were shortened or ended after the bullets stopped flying from wounds they received or recurring health problems," Sorrell said.

Also, the local SCV will replace the large flags flying alongside I-16 west of the Ash Branch Church Road, on US 80 at Stilson and another one at the Bryan-Bulloch county line.

"Past-commander 'Deke' Cox and the current 1st Lt. Commander Michael Turnage, along with Commander Ralph Randall and the Ebenezer Rifles Camp #1901 in Rincon have stepped up and have gotten our 'Flags Across Bulloch,' as Cox likes to call it, really moving," Sorrell said.

One of the highlights of the month of events will be the "Civil War Heritage Day" April 16 at Georgia Southern University. All of the activities will take place in Sweetheart Circle beginning at 10 a.m. and last until 4 p.m.

A "living history" will be set up to show what it was like to be in a soldiers' camp in 1861-1865. There will be blacksmithing, soap-making and other similar demonstrations to depict life in the mid-19th Century.

Civil War re-enactors in reproduction uniforms and ladies dresses will be present and answer questions about "how it was." Periodically during the day, the soldiers will gather their weapons and offer musket firing demonstrations. Re-enactors also will man a full scale reproduction artillery piece and

the cannon will resonate through the oaks and pines of Sweetheart Circle.

According to Sorrell, "Neil Dickey (Commander of the Buckhead-Fort Lawton Camp in Millen) got to know the folks at Georgia Southern pretty well during the dig at the prison camp back during the summer and they started kicking this idea around and Neil graciously invited us (the Statesboro camp) to get involved with them and Georgia Southern. We just want a lot of folks to come

out, meet us, talk with us and ask as many questions as they would like."

Author shares story of covert Confederate hero

Great-grandson of Archibald Bulloch played role in naval operations during Civil War

By BROCK D. VICKERS
Herald Correspondent

Described as the "Pan Am pilot of his era" and "Teddy's favorite uncle," James Dunwoody Bulloch led a life of naval success, international espionage and general was shrouded in mystery — until now.

Georgia Southern University alumnus Dr.

Gary McKay co-authored the first biography on Bulloch, titled "James D. Bulloch: Secret Agent and Mastermind of the Confederate Navy," along with Walter E. Wilson, a retired Navy captain and senior U.S. Naval Intelligence officer in Europe.

Georgia Southern's Zach

S. Henderson Library and the Statesboro Regional Library presented McKay's lecture, "The President's Hero: James D. Bulloch."

"The world you live in now would not be here without Bulloch," said McKay, who is an adjunct associate professor with the Center for International Studies at GSU and a member of Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain and director of research and development for AIG London.

"It's a heavy claim to make, but it's true. We live in Mr. Bulloch's world. ... It's not James Bond, it's James Bulloch," McKay said.

Of particular interest locally, Bulloch is the grandson of Archibald Bulloch, for whom Bulloch County is named.

James Bulloch was the Confederacy's primary naval mind in Europe, a secret agent, and President Theodore Roosevelt's favorite uncle and mentor. Along with being considered the most dangerous man in Europe, Bulloch acted as the head of the South's covert shipbuilding and logistics program overseas, acquiring 49 warships, blockade runners, and tenders; built "invulnerable" ocean-going ironclads; sustained Confederate logistics; financed covert operations while masterminding the deconstruction of 130 Union ships.

"He was a mystery man. There have been a lot of legends and a lot of ill-founded gossip, and I thought it was time to nail him down. ... He is known by historians as the most famous figure of the Civil War to not have a biography on him," McKay said.

The biography took four years and \$250,000 to make, and currently is being optioned by the BBC for a radio show, a documentary and a possible film.

Currently, the book is being read by the Naval War College, the Secretary of the Navy and President Obama.

"President Roosevelt, considered the father of modern naval strategy, credited Bulloch with ... the ideas of the modern U.S. Navy ... Bulloch did more for the Confederate navy and for the United States, than any other single individual, and yet, he's over-looked," McKay said.

From reports of Union officers to State Department counterintelligence documents, McKay was able to detail where Bulloch was, what he looked like and what he did each day.

As McKay put it, Wilson took the "white hat" side, and he took the "dark hat" side of the biography. Wilson researched Bulloch's life, creating the timeline to the book's extensive bibliography, and McKay prosecuted and questioned everything Bulloch said to prove that

he either did or ~~did not~~ do all the things he claimed to have done.

One of the biggest discoveries by McKay and Wilson was Bulloch's involvement in the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln.

"Bulloch was involved in the attempt to kidnap Abraham Lincoln. This, in turn, led to the assassination of Lincoln, and that's about as bombshell as you get. It is even more of a bombshell given that the uncle of a future president of the United States is connected by documentation to the plan for the kidnapping and assassination of an American president," McKay said.

The book is part of an ongoing trilogy by McKay about the last three great naval commanders. The first is "The Sea King: The Life of James Iredell Waddell." The book on Bulloch is the second, and the working title of the third, which is in progress, is "Brightest Southern Star," a biography about Thomas Jefferson Page.

McKay and Wilson's biography is written from Bulloch's perspective, with America beginning to discover itself and Britain being the dominant world power. The book chronicles the rise of one of America's most admired maritime figures, his pivotal role as one of its great-

est enemies, and his transformation into one of America's greatest forgotten naval heroes.

On its opening night at Bulloch Hall in Roswell, Ga., the book sold 296 copies on sight. Only six books remained for sale at the Statesboro Library, but McKay promised those interested he would get them a copy autographed by both authors. The book sells for \$55 on Amazon.com.

"This is a big thing for Bulloch County, because if there is a USS James D. Bulloch built, Statesboro can fight it out with Roswell with who is the commissioning city," McKay said.

On Dec. 4, 1864, Union Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman's March to the Sea was in full swing.

Approaching Statesboro that day 150 years ago, "a strong party of mounted foragers from Hazen's division, 15th Corps, on the right of Gen. Sherman's army on its destructive March to the Sea, was attacked by a detachment of Confederate cavalry and driven back to the protection of Hazen's marching column," according to a new historical marker

placed Thursday afternoon in exactly the same spot as the original one marking the "Skirmish at Statesboro" was placed.

The ground where this took place is today known as Northside Drive West and the largest landmark are Food World and a small strip shopping center next to the supermarket.

The original marker was placed in 1958 by the Georgia Historical Commission, said Joe McGlamery, the president of the Bulloch County Historical Society, as well as the president of the Statesboro Herald.

It was one of many the agency erected across the state in an effort to have them ready for the 1961 centennial of the Civil War, according to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

Virginia Anne Franklin Waters, the historical society's project coordinator, said that when she contacted state Sen. Jack Hill, R-Reidsville, who happens to be a cousin of hers, Hill explained that the state has no money to restore historical markers that it had previously erected.

The AJC reported that in 1973, when the Georgia Historical Commission

► On Dec. 13, Fort McAllister State Park will host its largest Civil War re-enactment — exactly 150 years after Gen. William T. Sherman ended his "March to the Sea" by overtaking the fort. To read the story, turn to page 4.

was disbanded, the state Department of Natural Resources took over the markers. Then in 1998, the Georgia Historical Society took over after the state stopped erecting and maintaining the markers.

So, Waters made sure the Bulloch County

Historical Society had permission to restore the marker to its original location because it is state property and she was assured that was not a problem. The society paid less than \$1,000 to replace the marker and "preserve some very important history in Bulloch County," she said.

Her husband, Bill Waters, a Bulloch County Historical Society board member, said that when the Union army marched through the area and even nearly 100 years later when the original marker was installed, "there were no buildings here."

Musket, cannon fire mark Sherman's March

"There certainly wasn't this pole," he said, pointing to a tall utility pole just a few feet from the marker, as a large tractor trailer drove by on the four-lane highway. "We did not make the selection of this site based on how wonderful it looks, etc."

The real fireworks — literally — came after Waters and historical society Program Vice President Brent Tharp unveiled the marker.

That was when the Sons of Confederate Veterans took over, some dressed in Confederate uniforms, two holding muskets and two others handling a cannon.

To mark the occasion, honoring the six Confederate soldiers killed during the Statesboro skirmish, Sons of Confederate Veterans members set up a Southern Cross of Honor, consisting of four swords and a Bible, just in front of the historical marker.

George King, the commander of the Gen. Robert A. Toombs Camp, explained that the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs places

Southern Crosses of Honor on the grave markers of Confederate soldiers only.

After King was finished speaking, the two muskets were fired three times, followed by the cannon, also three times, as a salute to the soldiers who gave their lives.

"We represent the descendants of Confederate soldiers from around this area," said Mike Mull, the acting commander of the Georgia Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans, noting that members from the Ogeechee Rifles Camp 941 of Bulloch County and several other Sons of Confederate Veterans camps around southeast Georgia were present for the commemoration of the Skirmish at Statesboro.

"Nothing gives me more pride than to stand up here and represent my ancestors who fought for Southern independence," he said.

Jason Wermers may be reached at (912) 489-9431.

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'Silent Sentinel' Civil War statues still stand guard in North, South

Statesboro's Confederate soldier monument was erected in 1908

By CHRIS CAROLA
Associated Press

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y. — After the Civil War ended in April 1865, statues depicting Union and Confederate soldiers went up across the country, from New England squares to Southern courthouses. A century and a half later, these weathered "Silent Sentinels" still stand guard, rifles at the ready, gazing off in the distance.

For a war that pitted brother against brother, many of them bear a strong family resemblance.

Most of the statues were mass-produced by a handful of Northern companies that found a steady market selling to communities — North and South — eager to honor their fallen soldiers

and surviving veterans.

"They're not meant to represent one person or another," said Sarah Beetham, an art historian who teaches at the University of Delaware and the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. "This way, people could go and see in them their sons or fathers who had fought in the war."

Known as the "Silent Sentinel," "Single Soldier" or similar names, he tops many of the thousands of

Civil War monuments to be found in more than 30 states. Today, 150 years after the guns fell silent to end the nation's bloodiest conflict, the ranks of the more than 3 million citizen soldiers who fought on both sides are represented by some of our most ubiquitous yet often overlooked public symbols.

By 1867, monuments featuring sculpted or cast metal soldier statues were

dedicated in cemeteries in Cincinnati and Boston.

The statue of Statesboro's Confederate soldier was erected outside the Bulloch County Courthouse in 1908 by members of the Statesboro

Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy at a cost of \$2,000.

'Silent Sentinel' Civil War monuments

still on guard in North, South

Bulloch Confederate hero honored 140 years after Gettysburg bravery

Story by Holli Deal Bragg • Photos by Michelle Bogen, Herald staff

It was a long time coming, but one of Bulloch County's Confederate war heroes was honored last week with a cannon salute and a special dedication service.

About 140 years ago, Private Chesley Alderman, a hero at the Battle of Gettysburg, was awarded the "Confederacy's top honor — a place on the 'Roll of Honor,'" said Statesboro historian Smith Banks, who organized and led the May 7 dedication service. "Yet he has never received public recognition locally."

That changed when the Ogeechee Rifles Camp #941 of the Sons of Confederate Veterans hosted the touching ceremony amid magnolias, oaks and cedars in the Thomas Alderman Cemetery off West Alderman Road.

A bagpiper and several Confederate reenactors, long beards and hair adding an authentic touch to butternut and gray uniforms, marched in order as a representative

"widow" in black, followed by other women in antebellum clothing, proceeded to the grave site. Confederate flags rippled in the breeze as Banks told Alderman's tale.

"Fellow soldiers and commanding officers observed Private Alderman bravely ... rescue his fallen comrades, even though he had been injured on the first day," Banks said. "He continued until he received a serious wound in his leg. Federals captured him and removed him to a field hospital where a surgeon amputated his leg. He died two weeks later. He was among 63,000 men who were killed, wounded, missing or captured at the historic battle of Gettysburg. No one knows the location of his final resting place."

However, several years ago

the government did provide the Alderman family a marker for the family cemetery. The word "cenotaph" appearing on the marker indicates he is not buried there, Banks said.

Banks, who specializes in military history, is a descendant of the Alderman family. He said Chesley Alderman was the eldest son of Thomas and Polly Ann Parrish and grew up on his father's farm in the Westside community. The family migrated to Bulloch County from Duplin County, North Carolina in the early 1800s, he said.

When called to defend his home country, Alderman joined a local company — the "Toombs' Guards," Company I, 9th Georgia Infantry," Banks said. "He enlisted as a private on June 10, 1861. He was 21 years old."



Sons of Confederate Veterans re-enactors file in after posting of the colors and pledges to the flags were completed during the ceremony honoring Private Alderman.

Alderman was one of many who left Bulloch County homes to fight for the Confederacy. "An 1898 newspaper account said that 600 men out of Bulloch

went to war," he said. "That was out of a white male population of 750 — old, young, and infants. That's a heap of the county."

Alderman's company was

originally organized to be an artillery company but later joined an infantry regiment,

according to Banks. "It is amazing just how much this regiment was used in the different locations. They served in the Army of the Shenandoah, Army of Tennessee and the Army of Northern Virginia. Even after the Battle of Gettysburg in Pennsylvania, they were sent to Georgia and were in the Battle of Chickamauga in North Georgia."

In 1864, Alderman's company was sent back to Virginia, and surrendered with Gen. Robert E. Lee at Appomattox.

"The Battle of Gettysburg lasted three days," Banks said. "We know that Chesley was shot in the finger on the first day. This would have rendered him unable to handle and fire his weapon."

Records show Alderman assumed the job of driving an ambulance wagon. "The bloodiest day was the second day of the Battle," he said. "The Georgia 9th Infantry was in the Battle of the Wheatfield."

The casualty count was high on both sides, he said. "We know that 56 percent of (Alderman's company) was lost. Some Federal regiments lost as many as 65 percent of their men."

The trouble wasn't over for Alderman, Banks said. "No doubt, Chesley showed great bravery and must have rescued and saved many lives. However, on July 3, the third day, Chesley was shot in the leg."

Union soldiers captured him, took him to a field hospital and amputated his leg, he said. "He died there about two weeks later ... and was

buried in an unknown grave. We have never learned the location."

Three months after the Battle of Gettysburg, his company voted Alderman into the Confederate Roll of Honor, he said.

"The Confederate Congress only rarely honored soldiers in his manner. Given for exceptional bravery and service, it is the equivalent to a USA Congressional Medal of Honor."

Many members of the Alderman family were present during the tribute, including Max Alderman, who is Chesley Alderman's "great-great-great-grandnephew," Banks said.

The reenactors moved into formation and folded a Confederate flag at the marker honoring Alderman. James Thomas Alderman, a young descendant of the war hero, accepted the flag.

"It's up to young people like you to carry our heritage forward," Banks said to him. "Remember your Southern heritage and treasure it."

A breeze toyed with several Rebel flags while everyone sang "Dixie."

The reenactors then paid final tribute to Chesley Alderman with cannon fire and rounds from muskets before the crowd enjoyed

refreshments.

Banks said the honor was long overdue and very much deserved.

"Because of his death and because a medal was never awarded due to lack of funds in the Confederacy, we believe

that his family must not have been notified of his heroism," he said. "It would seem that he was awarded, not for the fierceness of his fighting, but for his life saving services."

Holli Deal Bragg may be reached at (912) 489-9414.

Commanding General of the 48th Combat Team is Brig. Gen. Stewart Rodheaver. Commander of our unit is Lt. Col. Mark Davis. At the National Day of Prayer observed here on May 5, a prayer went up especially for the Statesboro unit and Commander Davis and officers, claiming the promise in the New Testament that "the effectual fervent prayer of the righteous person availeth much." The Prayer for the Military included the appeal especially for Divine protection for the men and women of the 648th

deep. He reported that he ways had energy. It was a rect answer to the "Elijah ayer" by many believers back come in America. You remember the story in the Old Testament in I Kings then Elijah, the prophet, out- in the chariot which was sent run him down and kill him. is now called "Elijah's ayer" and focuses prayer on need for stamina and endurance. In my correspondence with Tenn Thomas, I learned that son, David, mentioned ove, has since served six onths in Afghanistan "with

wer of prayer

BATTLE OF CIVIL WAR FOUGHT IN STATESBORO

The main wings of Sherman's army which consisted of about 50,000 battle hard veterans, had divided and were using the river roads on both sides of the Ogeechee River. But the southern wing of the federal army in 1864 march to the sea swung down the Moore road about where U.S. 90 runs thru S-boro and joined the main army in crossing the Ogeechee River at what was known as Banks Ferry, near where Cone's steel bridge is now located and a ferry where Jenk's bridge now stands. There being no bridges over the Ogeechee in that day.

Word reached S-boro that this army was coming. You have no doubt read of people abandoning their homes when they heard of Sherman's army coming. Well, it was not that way in S-boro, no sir! For there were some patriotic citizens in the South living in and around S-boro at that time. On the morning that the approach of the army, which from all accounts was about the first of December, 1864, /Charnic Fletcher when he heard of the army's approach got out and organized himself an army of his own. It consisted of all the old men too old to go in the regular army. He had about 30 men while Gen. Sherman had about 60,000. But these 30 were going to protect their homes. So they armed themselves with some old muzzle loading muskets and set out to make a brave stand against the Yankees.

They made their stand at about the place where Highway 90 comes into S-boro on Savannah Ave. thinking there would be only a handful of Yankees coming thru S-boro with most of them with the main army. They did not know they were getting one half of it. After seeing how many there were and that the court house was in flames "General Fletcher" decided that he had better take his army brigade and head for Mill Creek in order to evade the army.

Another amusing feature of the capture of S-boro by Sherman's army was when a Yankee officer, riding in advance of the army rode up to the front gate of grandmother's (Gene Fletcher's) boarding house which was situated directly in front of the old wooden courthouse and hailed. Sallie was not looking her best on that occasion, as it is told, having been suffering from a bad headache. She came to the door to meet the Yankee officer. The Yankee soldier inquired "Old sister, how far is it from here to Statesboro?" When informed that he was in the business center of the city which was composed of an old wooden courthouse, two boarding houses and three whiskey stores, he turned around in disgust and said: "This is a hell of a town". He then turned to grandmother and inquired "Old Lady have you ever seen any Yankee soldiers?" This old Southern woman who had lost one of her sons on the battle fields of Virginia replied in the negative. He said "Then look up the road and see if you can't see a few." To her it looked like the whole world was blue with Yankee blue-coats.

They set fire to the courthouse burning it to the ground, drank all the whiskey there was in the three saloons, caught all the chickens on the yard, and then started on their march to Sav'h which they reached Dec. 10, 1864.



PAUL ROBERT CONE

CO K

47 GA VOL INF

CSA

1842

1862

MANGEN
PETER CONE

2 REG

1 GA INF

CSA

AUG 1860

JAN 1866

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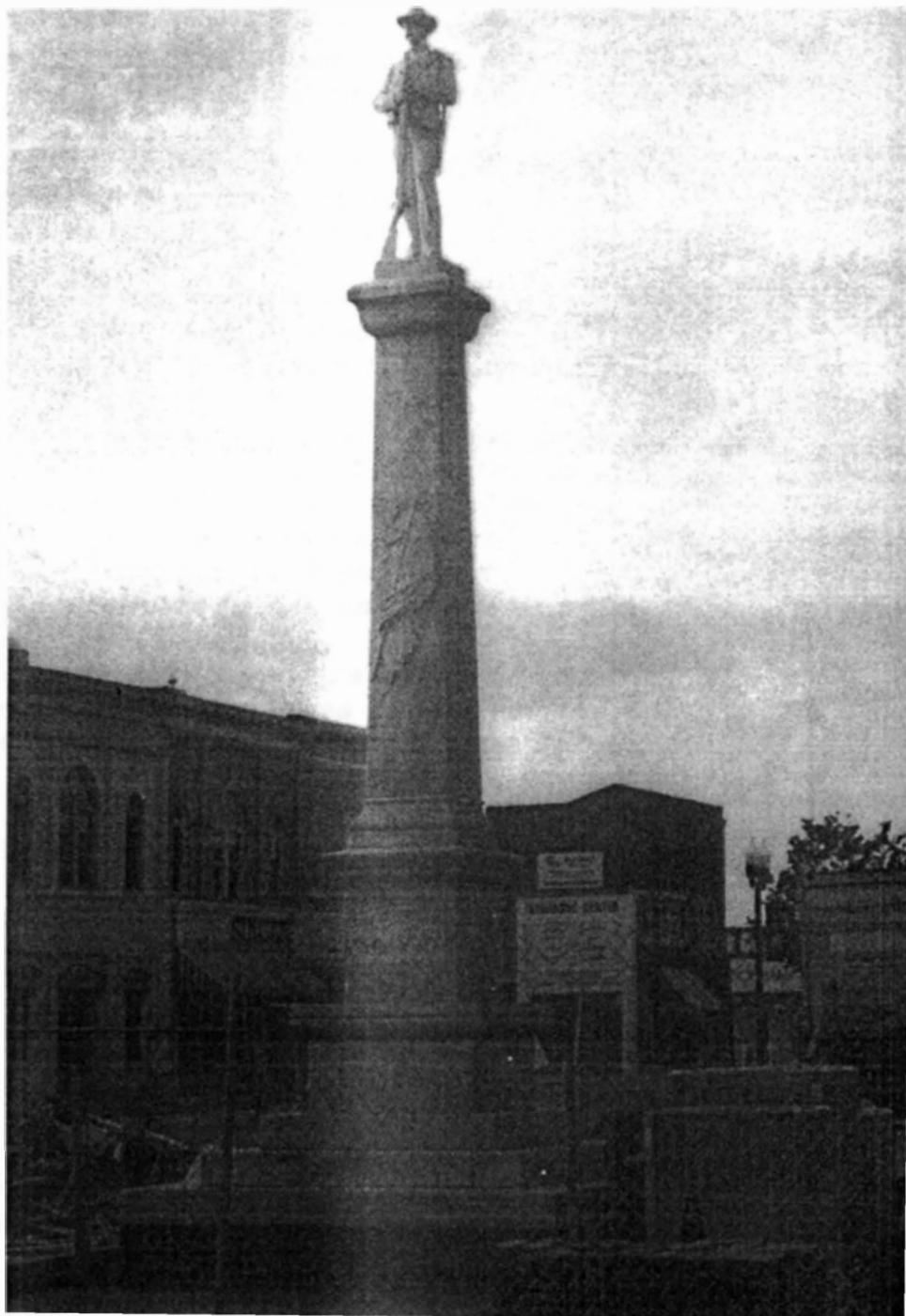
Statesboro
Confederate Monument
Location: On the Courthouse Square

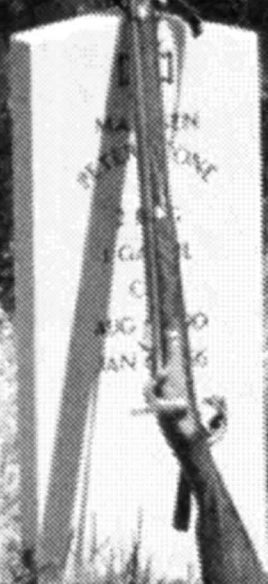
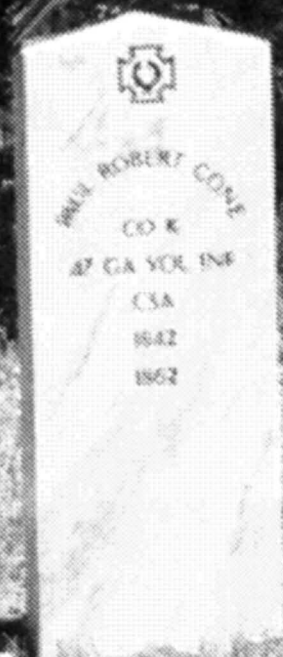
Front
(Furled Flag)
*In Memory Of
The
Confederate Soldiers
1861 - 1865*

COMRADES

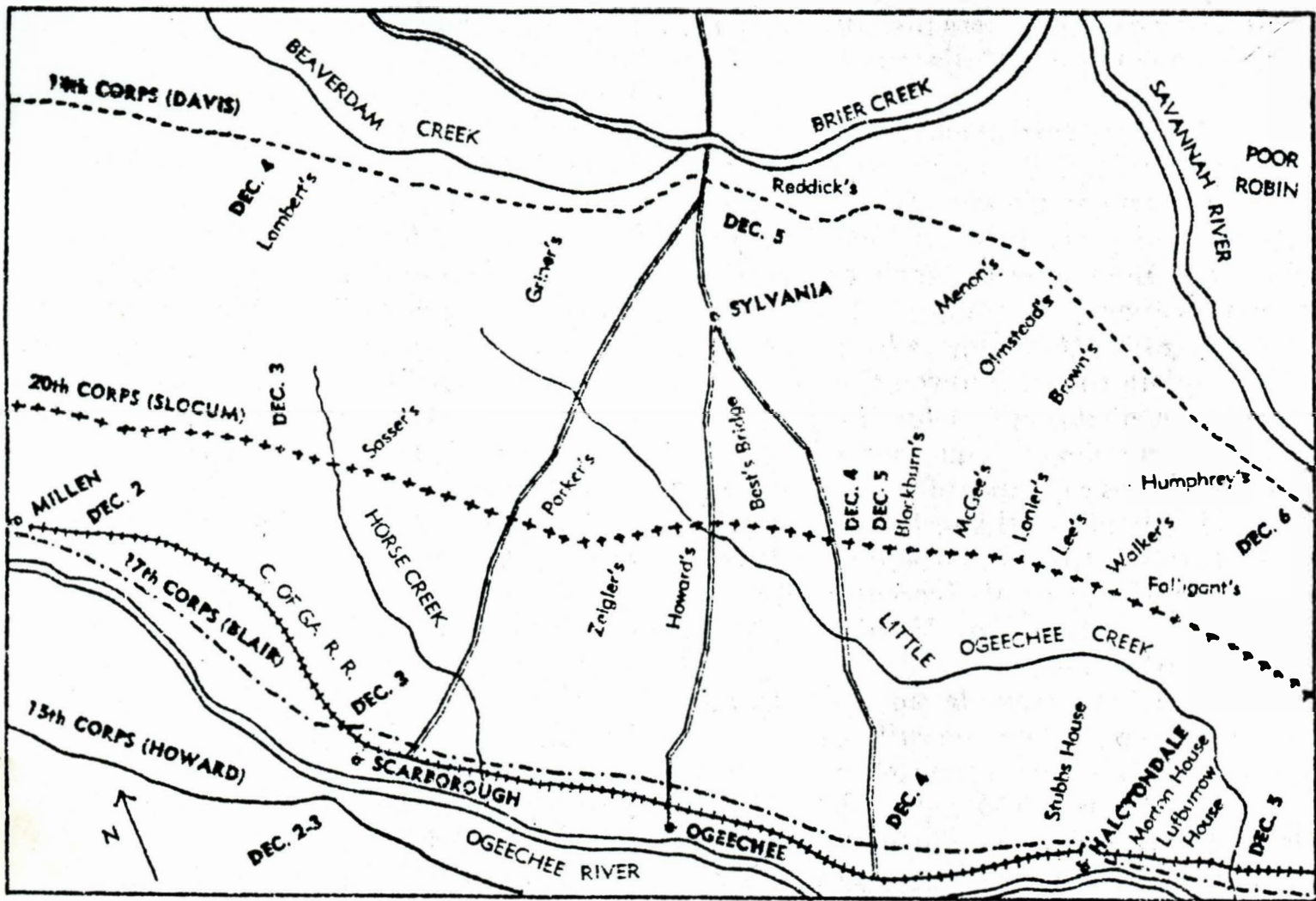
Right
*Erected By
The Statesboro Chapter
United Daughters Of
The Confederacy
Number 1100
April 26, 1903*

Left
*"How Many A Glorious
Name For Us,
How Many A Story Of
Fame For Us,
They Left; Would It
Not Be A Blame For Us,
If Their Memories Part
From Our Land and Heart,
And A Wrong To Them
And A Shame To Us?"*





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Sherman's Army followed four roads through Screven and Bulloch counties. The 14th Corps took the Habersham Road and the Old Stage road, the 20th Corps followed the Middleground Road, the 17th Corps, with Sherman himself riding along, took the Old Louisville Road paralleling the Central of Georgia Railroad, and the 15th Corps followed the River Road in Bulloch County.



SKIRMISH AT STATESBORO

Approaching Statesboro on Dec. 4, 1864, a strong party of mounted foragers from Hazen's division, 15th Corps, on the right of Gen. Sherman's army on its destructive March to the Sea, was attacked by a detachment of Confederate cavalry and driven back to the protection of Hazen's marching column. The Seventieth Ohio Infantry (leading the Union advance) deployed, fired a volley, and charged with the bayonet, driving the cavalry back through Statesboro and clearing the way for the advance. During this encounter, the Confederates lost 6 killed, 1 wounded, and 2 captured; Hazen lost 8 wounded and 27 captured, all from the foraging party.

STATESBORO GROUP WITH LAST BULLOCH COUNTY VETERAN



—Photo by Rustin.

STATESBORO, April 27.—This is a picture of William Jasper Brown, the sole Confederate veteran surviving in Bulloch County. It was made at the court house on Tuesday at the conclusion of the Memorial Day services. Those in the picture are: Reading left to right, front row: John B. Spivey of Swainsboro, speaker of the day; Elbert Bird, Metter; Miss Hattie Powell, Veteran William Jasper Brown, sole surviving veteran in Bulloch; Mrs. Julian C. Lane; Mrs. J. L. Brannen; second row, Walter Rountree, Summit; D. B. Turner, Mrs. W. H. Blitch, president, Bulloch County Chapter U. D. C.; Mrs. J. J. Zetterower, Mrs. C. E. Cone, Miss Anna Bird; third row, Mrs. C. M. Cumming, Mrs. Inman Foy, Mrs. R. J. H. DeLoach; back row, R. J. H. DeLoach, Mrs. Fred T. Lanier, Mrs. Roy Smith, Mrs. Frank Smith, Dr. W. E. Simmons and A. M. Deal are holding the flag.

TALES MY MOTHER TOLD ME - AND OTHERS ALSO

by Dan Bland

History, Early

I have been asked to write down what I could remember of what I had heard my mother - Anne Rigdon Bland (1853-1944) and my father Michael Bland (1848-1934) tell of the Civil War days of 1861-1865 as they lived through them.

To begin, I will have to tell of mother's family life, her sisters and her brothers. Their father - Mitchell Rigdon (1831-1860) died at an early age of thirty, leaving their mother, Sally Hendrix Rigdon (1829-1906) a widow with five small children, ages 10, 8, 5, 3, and 2 years old, and one old colored woman slave named Patience.

The first year of the Civil War (1861) Patience, Elizabeth, age 10, and Anne, age 8, had all the plowing to do to make a crop to live on, as corn, meat, potatoes. War had been declared and all able-bodied men and boys had been called into military service. Patience and Elizabeth and Ann did all the work. There was no one left to hire. Time went with no hopes of winning the war as the poor saw it. Fort Pulaski, below Savannah, had been captured by the Yankees. Savannah was blockaded or cut off from the rest of the world. No goods came in by boat. No one could as much buy a pound of coffee, no quinine for malaria fever from South America. Cloth could be had by going to Augusta, Ga. for it. People got out the old spinning wheels and looms and made their own cloth. Coffee substitutes were parched corn and beans.

The third year of the war went on. The Confederates were losing. Times were very hard, no sale now for any cotton or sheep wool, due to the blockaded port of Savannah. Neighbors were being killed, others sent home sick, many with malaria fever. No quinine could be bought. A close neighbor and first cousin of mother named James Gould came back from the army sick with this fever, too weak to walk. Grandmother Sally Rigdon had a remedy for it. She went into the low woods and made a tea from it. She had James to drink it several times a day and night. After taking a course of this medicine, he was able to go back into army service. Another fever plant she often used was "Maiden Blushes" but it was hard to find.

The war went on; it was now the middle of November of 1864. Things looked very bad for the South. Atlanta had fallen to the Yankees and most of it was burned. Gen. W.T. Sherman was in command of the Northern forces. He left Atlanta with 60,000 men and 13,000 horses and mules, headed for Savannah. (The army) was divided into four columns and they were going to live off the land on their way. He gave orders to burn all cotton-gin houses, court houses or anything that might be of help to the South. Dwellings were to be spared in most cases, except Atlanta.

The old log courthouse at Statesboro was burned. The records were saved. We often wonder why the most beautiful church in South Carolina was burned. This was Old Sheldon Church. Today four tall brick columns and the outer shell stands. This is near Beaufort, S.C. The middle of December came in 1864. The Yankees had come down as far as Millen, Ga. We were panic-stricken, but could not help ourselves. Just waiting. Word had come down that the Yankees were locking up women

The Land and The People

Compiled by

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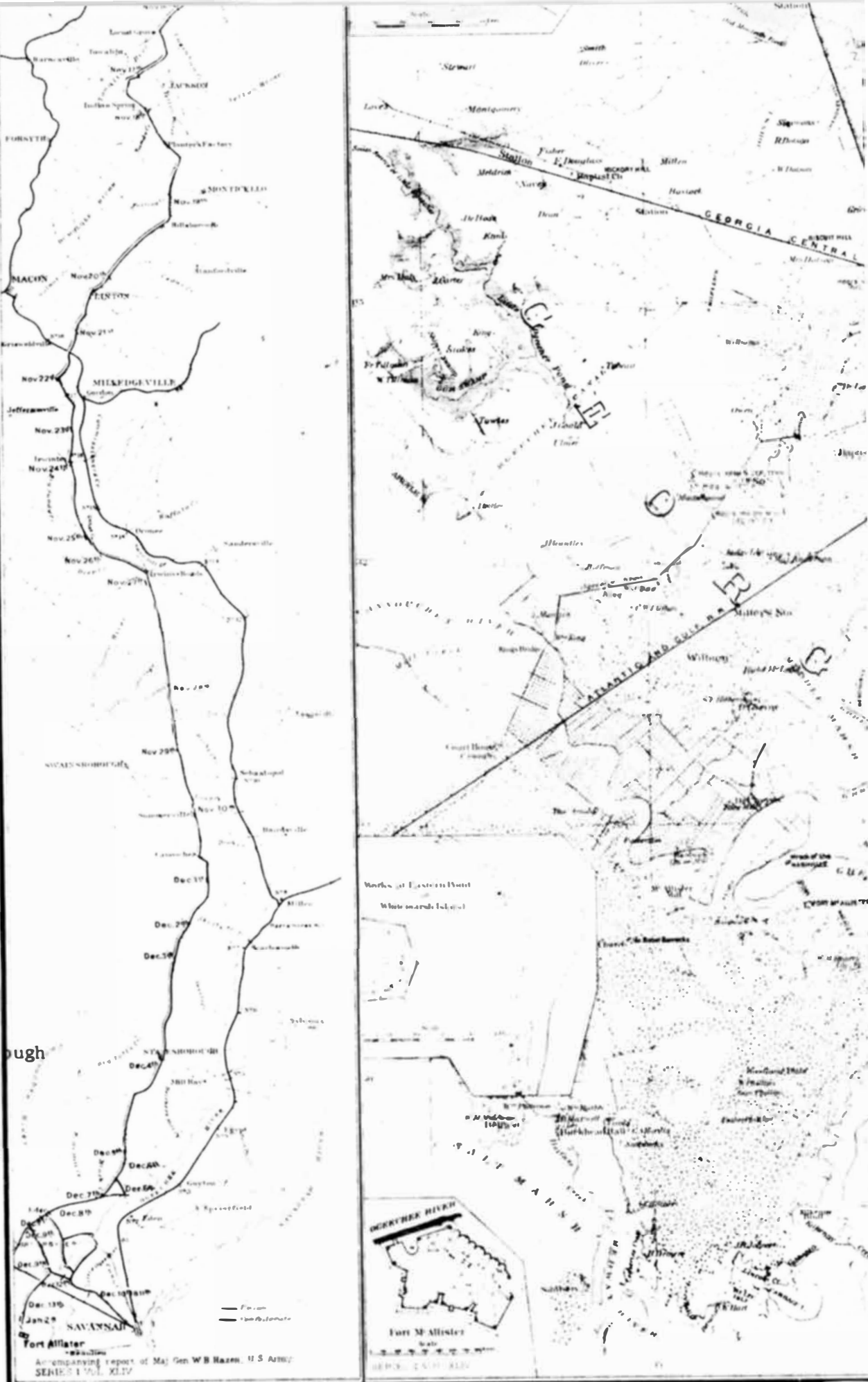


THE MARCH TO THE SEA

On Nov. 15, 1864, after destroying Atlanta and cutting his communications with the North, Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, USA, began his destructive campaign for Savannah--the March to the Sea. He divided his army into two wings. The Left Wing (14th and 20th Corps), Maj. Gen. R. W. Stodum, USA, moved east from Atlanta in two columns which converged on Milledgeville, crossed the Ogeechee River near Louisville, then marched on Savannah by two routes: the 14th Corps (Davis) on the old road along the Savannah River, the 20th Corps (Williams) via Springfield. Both corps approached Savannah via Monteith.

The Right Wing (11th and 17th Corps), Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, USA, marched south on Jackson and Gordon and crossed the Oconee River. It had a ferry. The 11th Corps (Blair) then moved via Tennille on roads south of the railroad until opposite Burton (Milledgeville), crossed the Savannah River, and moved via Millen and the railway to Savannah. The 17th Corps (Osterhaus) moved via Summerville (Summertown), from which place the 11th Corps crossed the river on the old Savannah Road and the railroad.

On Dec. 10, 1864, the 15th Corps, camped at Statesboro, and the 9th Corps, near Hill Ray (9 miles NE), next morning both columns moved toward the bridge on US 80, from which point the final movements toward Savannah were begun.



Christmas, 1864

By **CHUCK MOBLEY**
Assistant City Editor

Scrooge — before his famed conversion — would have loved Savannah in December of 1864. Maj. Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman and 60,000 Yankees were in town for the holiday season.

Bah, humbug.

Spirits in Savannah, to say the least, were low. Fanny Cohen, who lived on Lafayette Square, kept a journal during Sherman's occupation of the city.

"This is the saddest Christmas that I have ever spent," she wrote. "My only pleasure during the day has been in looking forward to spending my next Christmas in the Confederacy."

Another Savannah woman, Frances Thomas Howard, kept a diary. Her entry for Dec. 25 reads, in part, "... Christ Church was closed, but St. John's was open and filled to overflowing. The rector, Mr. McRae, was assisted by a Yankee chaplain and many of the communicants left without partaking of the sacrament. This has been a sorrowful Christmas day."

A federal chaplain also offered to help the Rev. I.S.K. Axson at the Independent Presbyterian Church. Axson responded, "Sir, my people need comfort, and that you cannot give."

Nor did Savannah derive much comfort from being wrapped up and tied with a bow. On Dec. 22, Sherman made a present of the old Port City.

"To His Excellency, President (Abraham) Lincoln, Washington, D.C. I beg to present to you as a Christmas-gift (sic) the city of Savannah, with one hundred and fifty heavy guns and plenty of ammunition, also about twenty-five thousand bales of cotton," the telegram to the president read.

Bah, humbug.

The telegram was well received in the North. It arrived in Washington Dec. 24 and was reprinted in northern newspapers on Christmas Day.

Secretary of the Treasury Hugh McCulloch said, "Our joy was irrepressible... it was an assurance that the days of the Confederacy were numbered. Every member of the Cabinet knew, at last, that the war was won and the Union safe."

Gloom, though, was the prevailing mood in Savannah. What Christmas spirit existed in the city was largely confined to the Union soldiers occupying it.

Sherman, staying at the stately Green home on Madison Square, wrote his wife and children Christmas Day. "A happy Christmas I hope this will prove to you and Lizzie and all, for you will probably know by this time that we have captured Savannah, and that we are all well. We are enjoying ourselves in an elegant house, and will have a real Christmas dinner, turkey and all..."

The general, however, shortly received bad news. His youngest son — whom he had never seen — died earlier in December of lung fever. Sherman found out about it while reading a northern newspaper.

For the common soldier, the season's fare was a little plainer. Troops were turned out, in the rain, to hear Sherman's order of congratulations read. In it, the general said the march was "... so complete a success ... that it entitles it to a place in the military history of the world ... we have at all points assumed the offensive and have completely thwarted the designs of the enemies of our country."

While they couldn't argue with the order, Savannahians could smile, at least among them-

selves, at one small measure of revenge — the weather during the Union occupation. One night it was so cold, water froze in canteens; the next day Union soldiers were grateful for the shade of live oaks, under which they escaped "oppressive heat."

And a few Savannahians got a laugh Christmas Day. Fanny Cohen, in her journal, said, a doctor "told me of a newspaper that had been issued, called 'The Loyal Georgian' with this motto 'Redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled — the Union must and shall be preserved.' This of course created great merriment, the first time I had a hearty laugh since the Goths had been among us."

The Loyal Georgian was published three days, Dec. 24, 26 and 27, by the Union Army. The editors of the Savannah News and the Savannah Republican had fled the city with Confederate forces on Dec. 20.

Small wonder. The News said Nov. 29, "Sherman appears to be making no progress in his invasion of the state." The Republican said Sherman's "desperately jaded" men and animals were "but little prepared for the trials to come."

So much for editorial vision.

But, even if the papers were being published, they would have contained little Christmas cheer.

The last issue of the Republican for 1864 was published Dec. 19. It was two pages with almost no advertisements.

Savannah was poor. The stockings were empty.

In the words of one Union general, "The people of Savannah are, in a measure, destitute,

See THE WORST, Page 3E

Tears filled the guard's eyes.

"I will be relieved soon," he said; "I draw my rations this evening, and I will bring them to you."

Sure enough, about sundown this guard came to our back door, tapped softly, and said, "Here is some flour and ground coffee, and here is a pan of green coffee."

I called our cook, gave her the provisions, told her to borrow some cooking utensils from the camps, and prepare as good a supper as she could with this material. She hastened to comply, and in about an hour brought in "hot biscuits" and coffee. We had set the table as nicely as we could, and when the supper was ready I asked mother to let me invite my little friend, the guard, to eat with us.

"Certainly," she replied.

I went out the back steps, on which he sat again keeping guard, and asked him to come in and take supper with us. Without a word of comment, he spoke to an officer in a tent near by, asking permission to go to supper with me. Permission was granted, he was instantly relieved, and came to our table—so a "Boy in Blue" supped with the widow of a "Boy in Grey," right in the midst of the enemy's land, surrounded by the Federal army!

But one of our servants accepted their freedom and followed after the army—this one was old Tom's daughter. He pursued her to the next town, found her, gave her a sound thrashing and brought her home. As he led her into mother's room he said: "Dar she is, mistis! I've tried mighty hard to make gemmen and ladies outer my chillun, but it 'pears dis one won't do right no how."

It was now winter, too late for crops; what were we to do? The prospect was truly appalling. . . .

Sue Sample—

"THE CAMP WAS RINGING WITH MUSIC"

General Howard and the Fifteenth Army Corps arrived at the little village of Summertown, Emanuel County, on November 29. From that place they reported: "No fighting; plenty to eat; and all in good spirits."

On December 1, the army crossed Ogeechee river, and the next day entered Millen, seat of Jenkins County. Millen was first called Seventy-Nine, it being seventy-nine miles from Savannah.

At the time General Howard camped at Summertown, Sue Sample of Newberry, South Carolina, was visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. Caleb L. Sample (Rachel), on her plantation seven miles away. Mrs. Kennedy, Rachel's aunt, lived on an adjoining plantation. For three days the neighborhood was overrun with the "bluecoats." Sue admitted being "terribly excited."

EMANUEL COUNTY, GEORGIA

Tuesday, November 29, 1864

When I left home in October . . . I little thought I should have a sight of the blue coats while on my visit. About the first of November, our cavalry began to pass with its ordnance train, still nothing was said of Sherman.

Some half dozen of the soldiers had come home to procure fresh horses, or I believe the whole of Bulloch Troops were sent home for that purpose. They were sent for Rachel's brother was detailed for that purpose. They were to meet at Mrs. Kennedy's on Tuesday night, to leave on Wednesday, Lieut. R., three Mr. Kennedys, Rachel's brother, Sgt. G. H. Brown. They were present, Rachel's brother was with us and just before tea, two men rode up in much haste and asked to see Sgt. B. He and myself were sitting on the piazza, and having learned the yankees were in the vicinity, he was a little alarmed but went to them.

It proved to be a Mr. Kennedy and son, a step-son of old Mrs. K. He stated that the yankees had been to his house that day while he and his son were absent and two of our cavalry were there, one of them had gone in the house, the other remaining on his horse. The former was captured, the latter made his escape. This was within twelve miles of us.

Soon after supper Sgt. Brown and myself walked down to Mrs. Kennedy's, where the other soldiers were. My sister-in-law was having some provisions cooked up for her brother. We sat up all night. Part of the time at Mrs. Kennedy's, and other at my brother's, being only a short distance apart.

About mid-night, a light was discovered and it was thought the yankees were burning Mrs. Brinson's mill. Two scouts were sent out, Messrs. Kennedy and Brown. They soon returned saying that

RE YANKEES

Told ~~By~~ Mrs. Claude McKinnon

When the Y_ankees came through this section farmers who had cotton baled on the place hauled it into the swamp and hid it to prevent the Y_ankees from taking it off.

C_ustomary in that day that every S_e^uventh son was named "Doctor".

The William Williams who lived in the corner of the Rebel "oad and the Old River "oad was a "rich" man who came from Savannah to live here. Is buried at Macedonia Church.

Buried Syrup in holes in the ~~gum~~ ground and put corn on top of the syrup barrels.

Most of the Negroes were loyal to the Southerners. Some went off with the Yankee soldiers. (Re letter of Lieut. Jno A Miller of 33rd Reg. N.J. Vol. to Mrs. Jones... re negro servant)

Mitch Williams owned the land at the crossing at GoBar on the Ogeechee..1,500 acres. When he died he reserved several acres for its use. It was thought to be a public landing, but tax assessors decided otherwise and assessed it for taxes.

Flat Ford near Frank Hagins.

Flat Ford and Go Bar were two places on Ogeechee which at low water could be ~~crossed~~ crossed in buggy.